Alaska
Public Utilities Commission

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE

For the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1984

Including 1983 Utility and Pipeline Carrier

Operating Results

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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February 25, 1985

The Honorable Ben F. Grussendorf
Speaker of the House
and
The Honorable Don Bennett
President of the Senate

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to AS 42.05.211, we herewith submit to the Legislature through your offices the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1984.

Respectfully yours,

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

08-H&LH

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The APUC was created as a full-time administrative agency to regulate public utilities within the State in 1970. It seems appropriate to review the evolution of the Commission's workload, fifteen years later in light of the second Sunset Review of this agency.

From the early records of the Commission, the first five years of regulatory activity comprised the designation of utility service areas and the certification of utilities to provide the required service. It is interesting to note that in 1970, forty applications to provide utility service were received by the Commission; in FY84, forty-five applications for certificates or changes to existing certificates were received. While one can assume that most initial certification proceedings have been completed, the certification workload has remained constant throughout the 15-year period as a result of amendments to certificates, transfer of control and/or acquisition of a controlling interest in utility or pipeline carrier stock.

The most substantive Commission proceedings in those early years were the certification of the State's long distance telephone carrier resulting from the sale of the military-owned communications system, Alaska Communications System to RCA Alascom, Inc., and the designation of service area boundaries of competing electric utilities in Anchorage. As a result of court appeals, the latter proceeding is the longest in Commission history - 13 years.

From 1975-1980, the results of decisions of the OPEC cartel and double-digit inflation gave rise to numerous rate increase requests. The severity of problems facing electric utilities and the Commission in 1979 were underscored by close to a 100% increase in diesel fuel expense in a one-year period for many electric utilities. In addition, during this time the Commission began to experience what today is not unusual, two or more telecommunications utilities desiring to provide service in the same area. This situation automatically triggers a competitive hearing which, depending on the number of parties involved, has lasted two or three months - a far cry from the Commission's first year (1970) in which twenty-nine days of hearings occurred.

The first half of the 1980's may be characterized as changes to and expansion of Commission responsibilities and our efforts to cope with these events. The Commission was required by federal legislation to consider regulatory policy and ratemaking standards for the larger energy utilities because of the dramatic changes in the pricing of all energy resources; and to ensure that all regulated electric utilities offered opportunities to those who elected to conserve energy through cogeneration and small power production. The Federal Communications Commission began a much publicized course of telecommunication deregulation decisions. The workload of all state regulatory commissions has substantially increased as a result of these decisions.

The response to the escalation of the cost of electric energy in Alaska was the enactment of the Power Production Cost Assistance Program (1980), modified by the Power Cost Assistance Program (1981), and replaced by the Power Cost Equalization Program (PCE) in 1984. These pieces of legislation contemplate that certain electric utilities be

eligible for a subsidy of some of their kilowatt-hour (KWH) costs. The eligibility of a utility to participate in the program and the amount of KWH subsidy for each participating utility are Commission determinations which require audit and monitoring responsibilities.

The first Sunset Audit of the Commission occurred in 1980 and resulted in deregulation of cable television utilities and certain garbage utilities. In addition, a procedure was enacted to allow consumers of certain electric and telephone utilities and all cooperative utilities to vote on whether they desire the utility to become deregulated.

The former Alaska Pipeline Commission (APC) was merged into the Alaska Public Utilities Commission in 1981. The Commission inherited the decision of its predecessor agency in Phase I of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) proceeding and has completed the evidentiary hearing in Phase II of this lengthy and significant case.

Interspersed among the changes noted in the eighties is the routine Commission workload. Technical and complex issues of electric and gas rate design, whether the Commission should force an electric utility to change its organizational structure, the question of intrastate longlines competition and end-user access charges, antitrust implications of telecommunications acquisitions by a dominant utility provider, the revocation of a utility certificate for failure to provide an adequate, reliable level of service, institution of curtailment procedures because of inadequate energy supplies, relocation of utility facilities and the costs thereof, documentation of violations of the National Electrical Safety Code, and a complaint regarding violation of pipeline carrier tariffs are just a few of the cases which have appeared on the Commission's agenda during the past fiscal year. Life in the regulatory arena is not in the slow lane!

The Commission continues to experience a heavy workload, both from a quantitative and qualitative standpoint. The certification and rate cases of the seventies pale at the issues which the Commission must decide today: There certainly are not many simple or easy answers. Because of this reality, the Commission continues to explore ways to become more efficient while being responsive to both the interest of utilities and pipeline carriers and their consumers and shippers. If the last half of the eighties in any way resembles the challenges of the first half of the decade, the Commission needs to replace its running shoes with roller skates!

Carolyn S. Guess, Chairman

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As the rural areas of the state enjoy a higher quality of life, due in part to the power cost equalization program and the advent of satellite communications, the need for higher quality electric power is increasing. Over the past five years television, video recorders, microwave ovens, computers, telephones, oil fired furnaces, laundry facilities, and many other improvements have changed the lives of the villagers throughout the state.

As these new loads have been added to the system, most electric utilities in the state have responded with improved service. There are cases, however, where necessary improvements have not been made. Several complaints have been filed with this agency over quality of service problems. These problems would have been insignificant only a few years ago. Voltage fluctuations and frequency stability were not as critical when most of the load consisted of lighting and less sophisticated equipment. Now, however, the quality of service demanded by the equipment being installed in these areas rivals that of the larger cities.

In response to resolutions of the NORTH AND NORTHWEST ALASKA MAYORS' CONFERENCE in Shishmaref, Alaska in requesting better service to rural Alaskan communities, the Commission Staff (Staff) has taken an active role in advocating service and safety regulations. Additionally, Staff, which monitors the quality of utility service, has been investigating rural utilities where specific complaints have been filed. As part of this effort, the APUC has sought funds for electric test equipment, which can accurately measure power fluctuations that can affect sensitive equipment operations. The APUC expects that the incidence of power quality problems will grow as demand for power increases, taxing the electrical resources of the villages. To that end, the APUC will continue to assist any utility in its efforts to improve its service, and to take the appropriate action when necessary, to insure adequate levels of service are provided by all electric utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

John B. Farleigh
Executive Director

AGENCY PERFORMANCE[1]

The Alaska Public Utilities Commission is primarily reactive in fulfilling its responsibilities; it responds to requests from prospective and existing utilities and pipelines to serve new areas and routes; it must approve every rate, rule, and regulation of a regulated public utility and pipeline carrier; and it investigates and responds to consumer and shipper inquiries and complaints concerning rates and practices of utilities and pipelines.

Although the Commission experienced a slight decrease in total certification requests in FY84, there was a substantial increase in requests to amend existing certificates. In some instances this process requires a straight forward analysis of whether the service is needed and the existing utility is able to extend service to the area; in other instances the request to amend an existing certificate can generate competing applications and invoke a comparative review of which applicant is the more fit and able to provide service in the requested area.

EXHIBIT I

CERTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED 1981-FY84

CATEGORY	1981	1982	1983	FY84
New Certificates	13	16	23	17
Amendments	25	18	15	20
Certificate Transfers	2	4	8	6
Acquisitions	2	1	4	2
TOTAL	42	39	50	45
CATV	3	3	9	7
Electric	7	9	7	5
Gas	-0-	2	1	2
Pipeline	-0-	1	1	2
Refuse	7	1	10	7
Telecommunications	24	11	9	11
Wastewater	-0-	-0-	5	5
Water	1	12	8	6
TOTAL	42	39	50	45

[1]As a result of a recommendation made by the Division of Legislative Audit during its 1984 "Sunset Review" of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, a new reporting format has been developed for the 1984 Annual Report. Because the Agency Performance statistics provided in this Annual Report have been compiled on a fiscal year basis, of necessity there is an overlap of FY84 and calendar year 1983 statistics.

The forecasted impact of the new Power Cost Equalization Program (PCE) is not reflected in this report due to its implementation date (October 1, 1984) which was after the cutoff date for this reporting period. The Commission believes that full implementation of PCE will result in an estimated 50 percent increase in requests for new certificates of public convenience and necessity in FY85. Assuming other category levels remain the same, this could result in a 20 percent increase in overall certification workload in FY85 (Exhibit II, Applications Received, 1981-FY84).

EXHIBIT II

CERTIFICATE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
1981-FY84

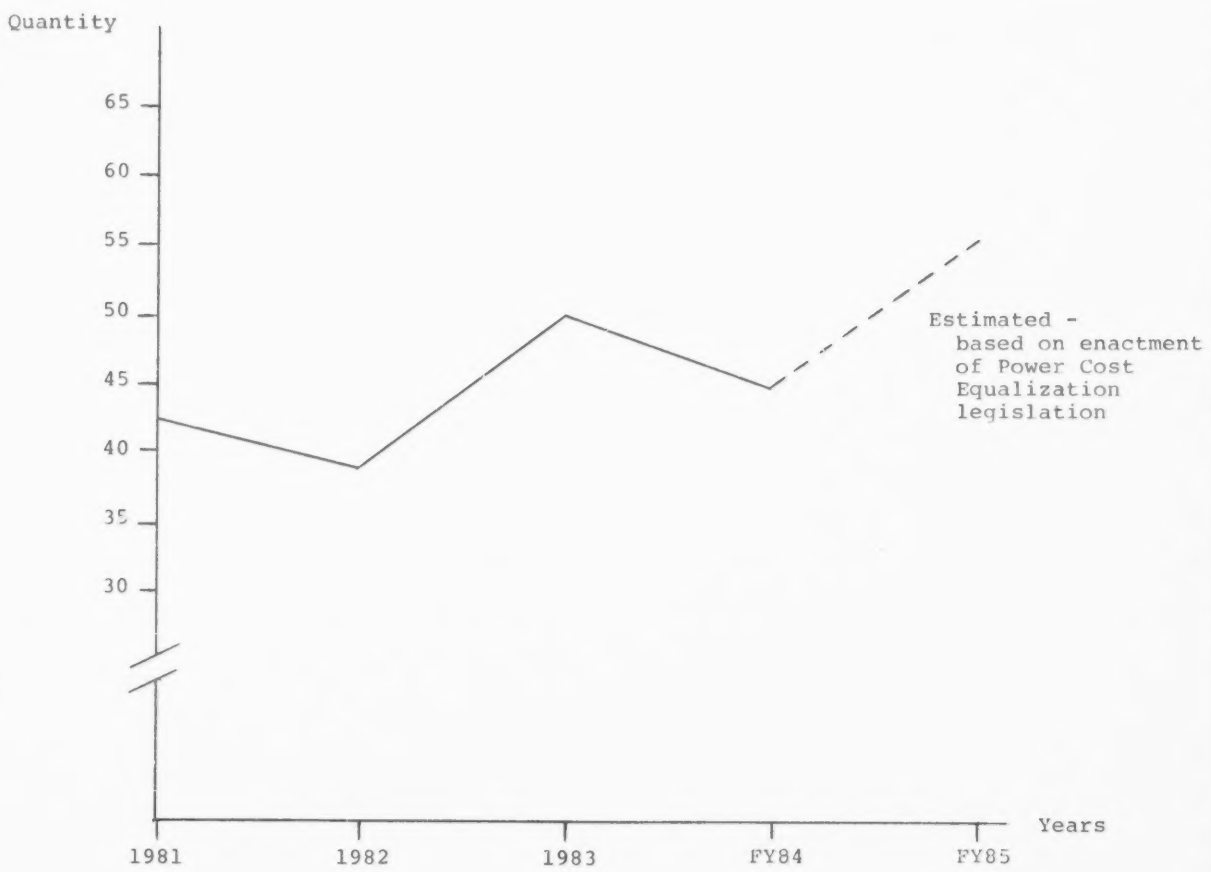
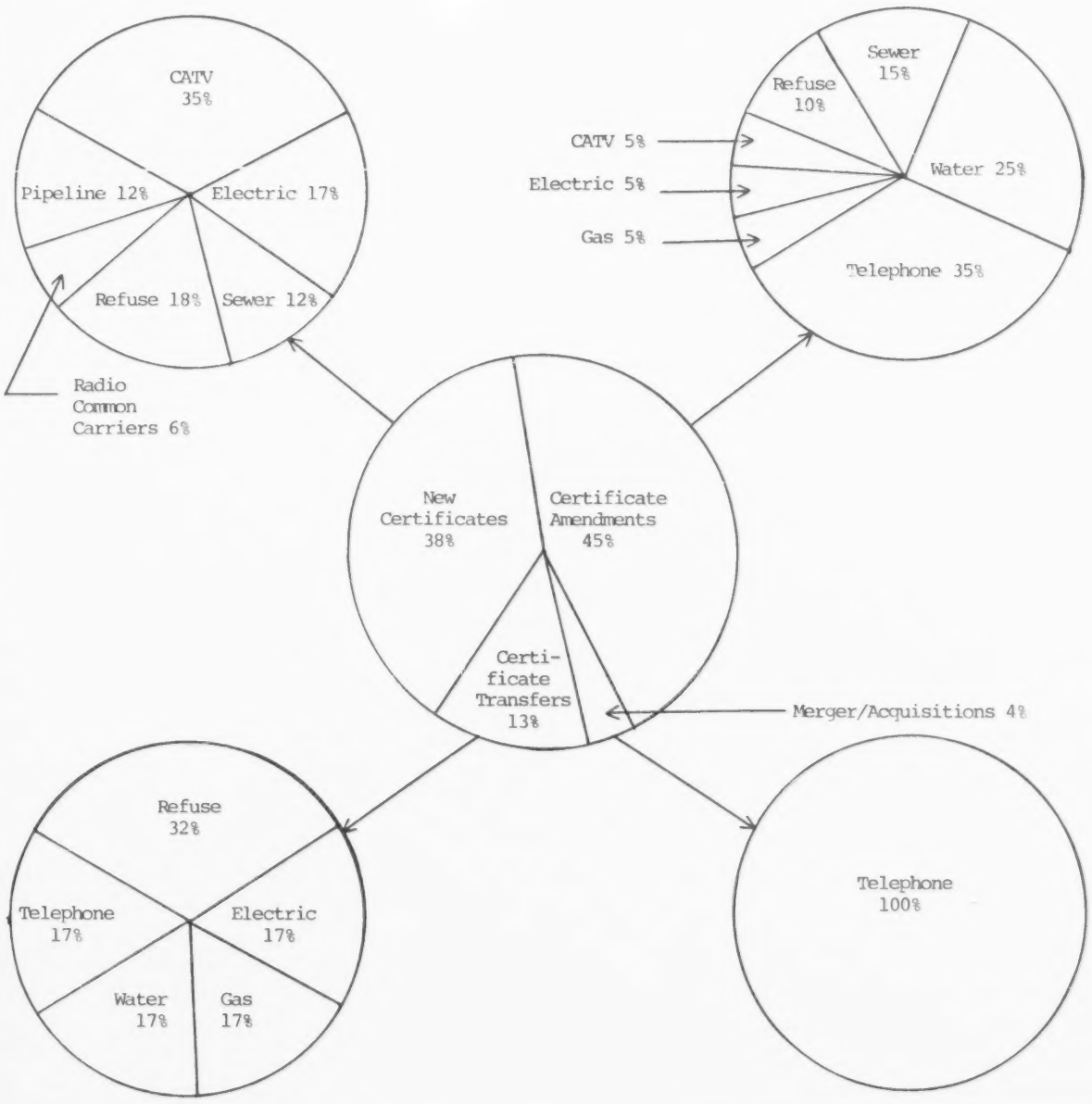


Exhibit III graphs the FY84 Composition of Applications received by category and type. The volume of activity in the telcommunications area continues to be significant and underscores the Commission concern that national policies of the federal government will increase the Commission's workload in this frequently changing and volatile regulatory arena.

EXHIBIT III

FY84 COMPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
BY CATEGORY AND TYPE



Of 271 certificated utilities, 115 are economically regulated, as are the 13 pipeline carriers regulated under AS 42.06. Exhibit IV, Requested Changes to Utility and Pipeline Tariffs, shows a statistical breakdown of requests for changes in regulated utility and pipeline tariffs since 1981. Of the total proposed tariff changes in FY84, 79 percent were rate related; over 61 percent of the rate related filings were prompted by changes in fuel costs. Each time a fuel increase or decrease triggers a rate change, the Power Cost Assistance or Equalization subsidy, as well as the rate which a utility offers to small power producers for non-firm power purchases, must be adjusted. It should be noted that the eligible utilities receiving power cost assistance are not all required to be economically regulated.[1] During this reporting period 66 utilities received Power Cost Assistance; the change in this program to Power Cost Equalization has resulted in 69 participating utilities as of 12/31/84. The Commission estimates that the number of eligible program participants could increase by as much as 44 percent and will have a commensurate impact on the Commission's workload.

EXHIBIT IV

REQUESTED CHANGES TO
UTILITY AND PIPELINE TARIFFS
1981-FY84

CATEGORY	1981	1982	1983	FY84
General Rate Increase	19	20	12	14
General Rate Restructuring	1	6	14	2
Rates - Non-recurring	35	15	38	17
Fuel Cost Rate Adjustment				
Power Cost Assistance				
Non-Firm Power Purchase Rate	158	130	169	163
Gas Cost Rate Adjustment				
Cost of Power Adjustment	12	18	25	26
Wholesale Power Cost Rate Adjustment	2	9	9	21
Change in Rules	14	36	31	20
New Service/Equipment Offerings	31	33	4	5
Contracts	7	9	8	4
Miscellaneous	25	21	15	36
TOTAL	304	297	325	308

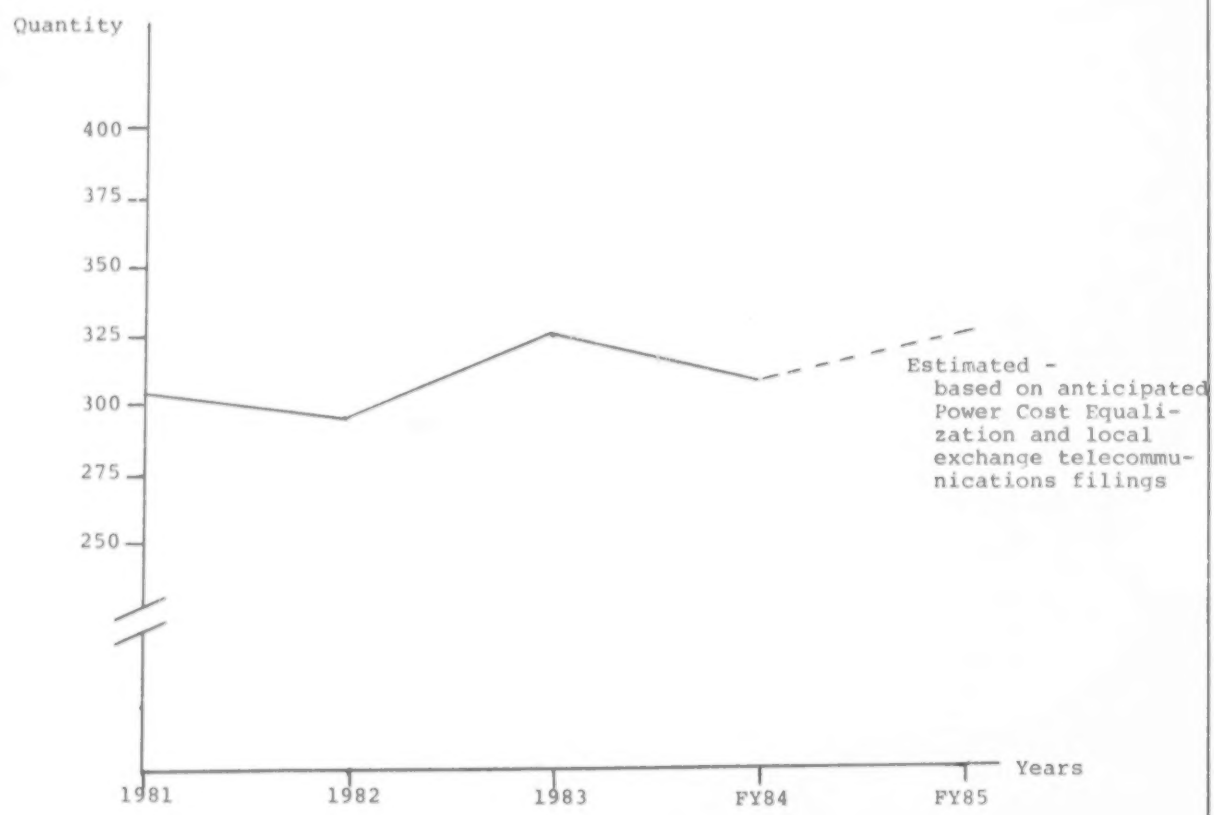
[1]Electric utilities with gross annual revenues of less than $50,000 and those owned and operated by political subdivisions are exempt from economic regulation, although the former may become regulated if 25 percent of the subscribers petition for economic regulation, and the latter if in competition with another utility or the operator elects to be subject to regulation.

New service and equipment offerings should continue to be minimal into the forseeable future because of federal policies which deregulated telecommunications terminal equipment as of January 1, 1983.

As Exhibit V, Tariff Revisions Filed, 1981-FY84 indicates, the forecasted impact of PCE tariff filings, conservatively estimated at 10 each month, are not included in the FY84 reporting period. Other tariff filing increases anticipated as the direct result of federal deregulation of the telecommunications industry have been delayed due to changes in the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) timetable. It is still expected that FCC decisions resulting in reduced revenues for local exchange telephone companies will require the companies to seek rate relief from this Commission.

EXHIBIT V

TARIFF REVISIONS FILED
1981-FY84



If permanent Commission action on a utility tariff request is not possible within 45 days, a longer investigation period is necessary wherein the Commission Staff is usually required to conduct an extensive audit or investigation, thus necessitating opening a docket.

As Exhibit VI (Dockets Opened 1981-FY84) shows, this category of workload appears to have seesawed from 1981 to FY84. Rate-related dockets constitute more than one-half of all dockets opened in each of the years reported in Exhibit VI. Smaller utility rate cases may not always present highly complex issues, but they generate difficulties associated with audit logistics and an abbreviated statutory time frame within which the Commission must act thereby presenting special demands for agency resources.

A primary example of the reactive nature of the Commission's workload is reflected by the quality of service investigation statistics. Quality of service investigations are usually few in number and instituted in response to consumer complaints or public reports that the reliability and safety of a utility's service has deteriorated to such a point that the public health and safety are adversely affected. Most of these investigations involve utilities in rural Alaska which means that monitoring of utility activities is expensive and time consuming. Once a quality of service investigation is instituted, corrective action is forthcoming. Because of due process constraints and the length of time required to change crisis conditions, it can take several years to effect results.

It is interesting to note that there was a 100 percent increase in "Change in Rules" dockets opened in FY84. Some of these requests are the total rewrite of a utility's tariff. These cases are not only complex in their own right but also require special Commission attention and public input due to the impact on individual consumers.

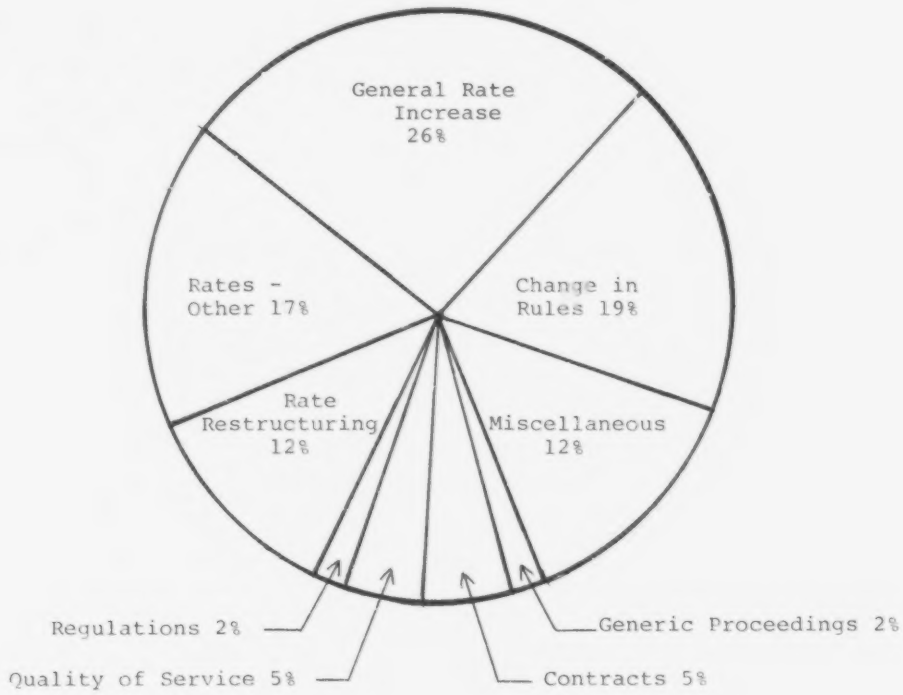
EXHIBIT VI

DOCKETS OPENED
(OTHER THAN CERTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS)
1981-FY84

DOCKET CATEGORY	1981	1982	1983	FY84
General Rate Increase	15	12	8	11
Rate Restructuring	4	3	15	5
Rates - Other	15	13	5	7
Change in Rules	6	5	4	8
New Service/Equipment Offerings	7	3	2	0
Contracts	2	2	1	2
Quality of Service	3	2	2	2
Management Practices	1	3	1	0
Generic Proceedings	4	1	2	1
Regulations (Commission Initiated)	2	1	2	1
Interconnect Agreements	-0-	1	3	0
Miscellaneous	2	1	9	5
TOTAL	61	47	54	42

EXHIBIT VII

COMPOSITION OF FY84 DOCKETS



COMPOSITION OF 1983 DOCKETS

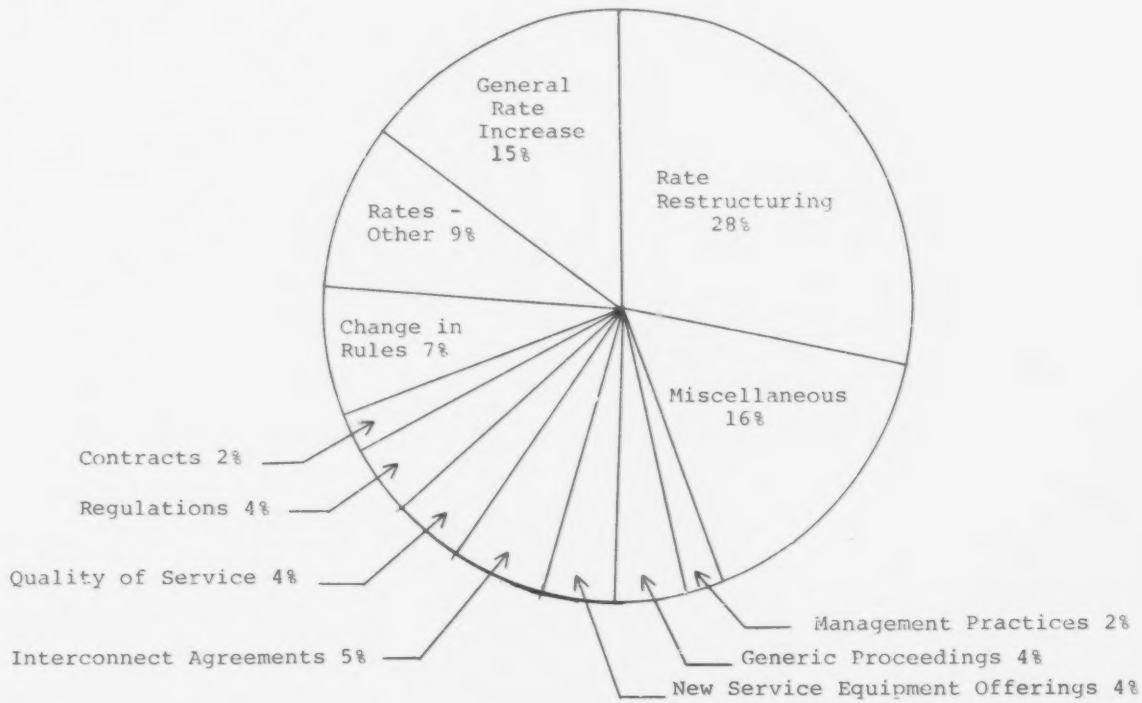
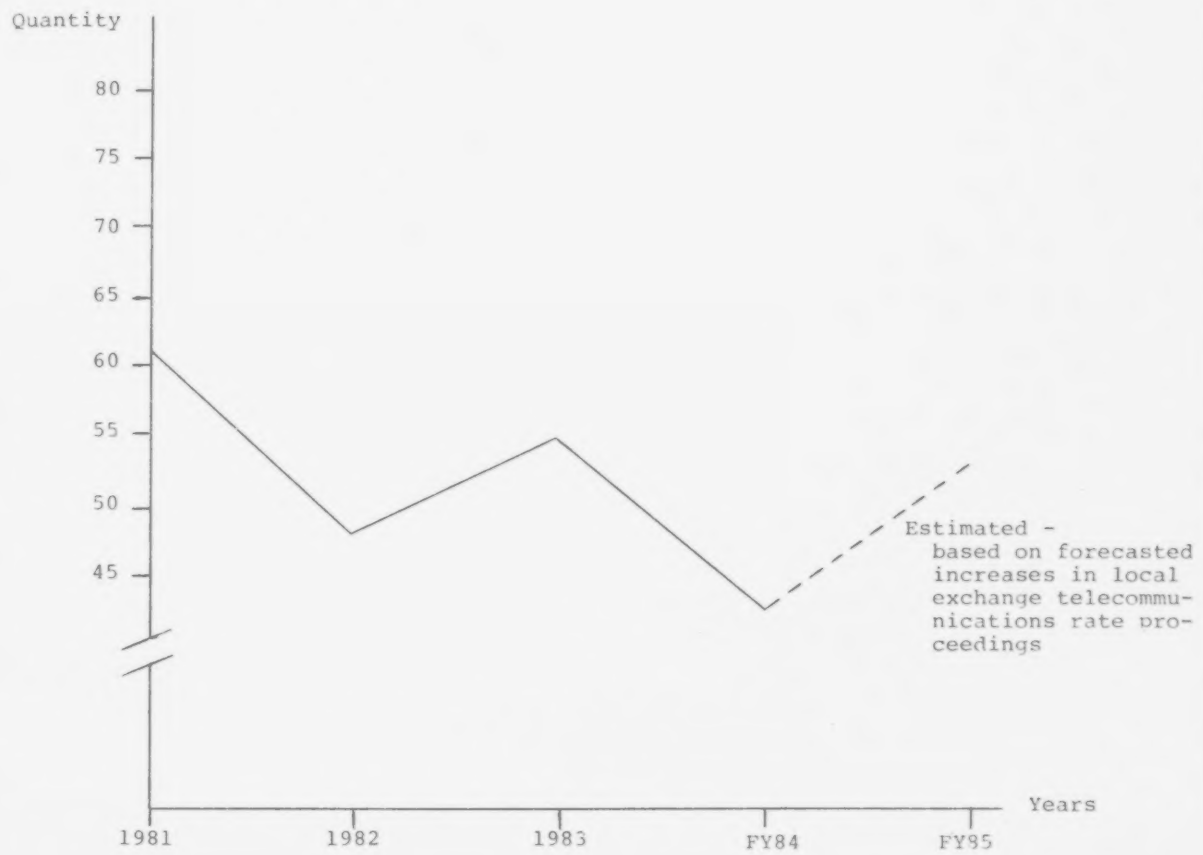


Exhibit VIII, Dockets Opened (Other Than Certificate Proceedings) 1981-FY84, reflects a downward trend in FY84 but forecasts a significant increase for FY85. The decrease in FY84 is the result of fewer electric rate restructuring cases following the initial flurry of dockets opened in 1983. The forecasted increase is prompted by anticipated requests for general rate relief from local telephone companies as a result of FCC decisions.

EXHIBIT VIII

DOCKETS OPENED
(OTHER THAN CERTIFICATE PROCEEDINGS)
1981-FY84



Substantive Commission orders reflect findings and conclusions based on evidence presented in hearing or prefiled testimony. Procedural orders relate to schedules and testimony necessary to process a utility's request. Although Exhibit IX indicates the trend toward a greater volume of orders issued, it is noteworthy that in FY84, the Commission came within one percent of keeping current with its docketed caseload.

EXHIBIT IX

APUC ORDERS ISSUED
1981-FY84

CATEGORY	1981	1982	1983	FY84
Substantive	169	159	220	160
Procedural	179	165	232	245
TOTAL	348	324	452	405

CHANGE IN CASELOAD

Pending Cases Beginning of Year	174	192	210	249
New Dockets Opened	103	86	104	87
Dockets Closed	85	68	65	85
Pending Cases End of Year	192	210	249	251
Percent Change in Pending Caseload	+10%	+9%	+19%	+1%

The status of all open dockets as of December 31, 1984, (Exhibit X) is divided into two categories. Active Dockets are those in which no written Commission decision has been issued while the Inactive Dockets are those where a substantive Commission decision has been rendered but additional Commission action, either administrative or procedural must be forthcoming.

The Commission is concerned about the substantial percentage of dockets in which all the evidence has been heard or read but awaits Commission action and expects the establishment of a part-time hearing officer position to not only reduce the backlog of dockets requiring a substantive written decision but expedite the processing of a number of proceedings. In addition, the Commission intends to substantially reduce the number of inactive dockets awaiting cost allocation during FY85.

EXHIBIT X

STATUS OF ALL OPEN DOCKETS
(December 31, 1984)

ACTIVE DOCKETS

Suspended (Under Investigation)	Set for Hearing	Post Hearing (Awaiting Additional Filing)	Post Hearing or No Hearing Required (Awaiting Written Commission Decision)	Post Hearing or No Hearing Required (Substantive Order in process)	Other	Total
57	18	12	31	10	4	132

INACTIVE DOCKETS

Post Substantive Order (Awaiting Supplement Filing)	Post Substantive Order (Awaiting Cost Allocation/ Closing Order)	Subsequent Phase Not Yet Scheduled	Court Appeals	Total
30	91	11	8	140

Total Open Dockets 272

Exhibit XI, Informal Complaints by Category 1981-FY84, reveals that in 1981, more consumer concerns were generated by the administration function of providing utility service, i.e., questions and disagreements over billing procedures and rates charged to customers, whereas, in 1984, the larger percentage of complaints focused on the availability of service. This would appear to be the result of better consumer understanding of the ratemaking process; efforts prompted by the Commission to convey information to consumers in a more understandable fashion; and the results of significant growth in both urban and rural Alaska which of necessity has increased concerns over the availability of service. In addition, because of the current ratemaking philosophy that the cost-causer should be the cost-payer, proposed revisions to electric utility line extension rules which attempt to conform to that concept have prompted considerable concerns regarding the cost of service extension. Since cost-based charges for extending existing facilities to serve new consumers are perceived in many instances to be prohibitive, the question of extending utility service in rural Alaska may exacerbate the availability of service concerns from both telephone and electric customers.

EXHIBIT XI

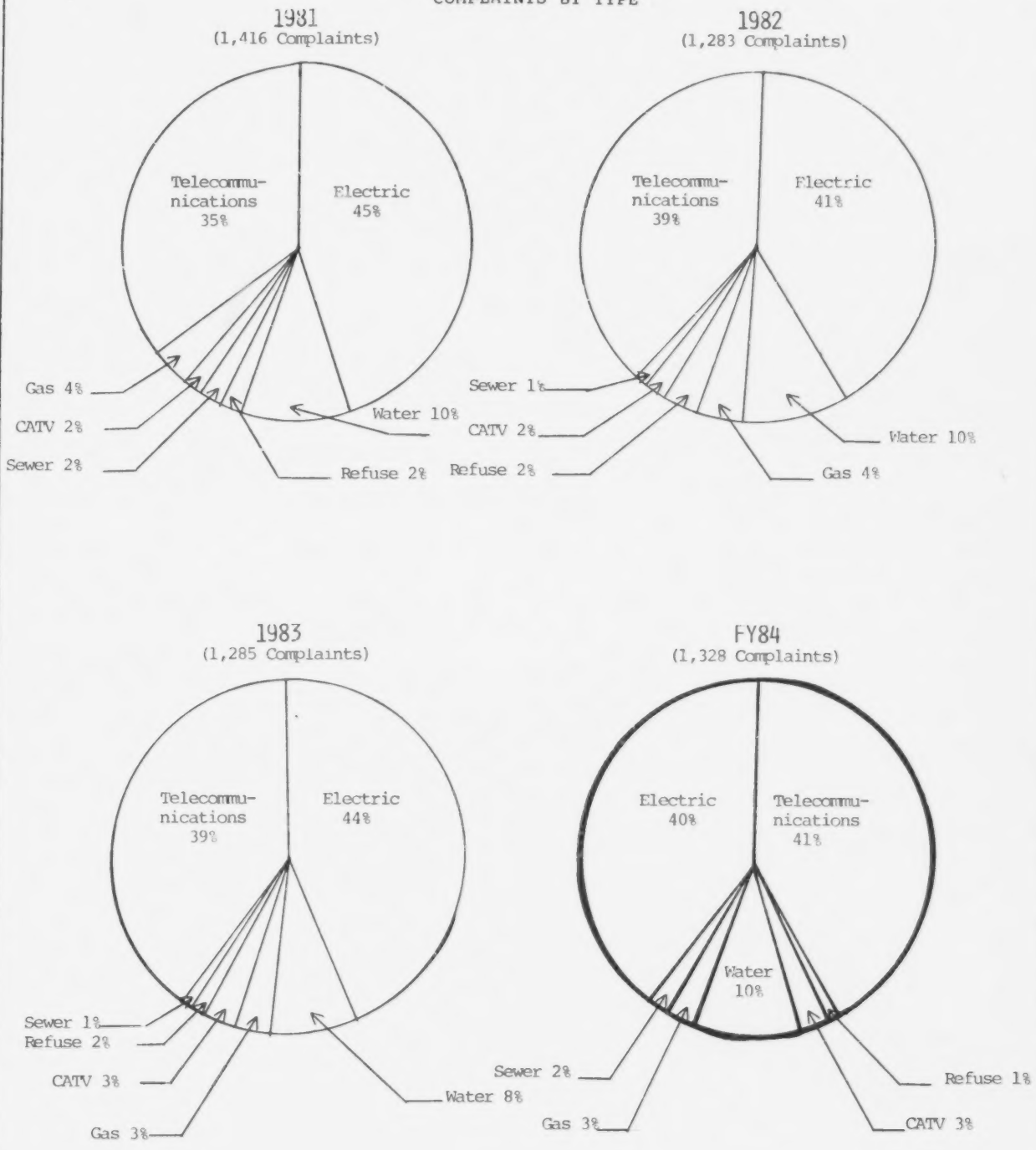
INFORMAL COMPLAINTS BY CATEGORY
1981-FY84

CATEGORY	1981	1982	1983	FY84
Billing Practices	342	253	250	282
Rates and Charges	451	369	328	345
Quality of Service	335	331	374	378
Service Availability and Line Extensions	288	330	333	323
TOTAL	1,416	1,283	1,285	1,328

As Exhibit XII indicates, the overwhelming number of informal complaints continue to be from electric and telephone users. This trend is expected to continue in the forseeable future with telephone complaints resulting from federal actions eventually becoming the leading category of consumer concerns. This shift has already begun to occur in 1984 as the telecommunications category takes a slight lead over electric to assume the predominent complaint category.

EXHIBIT XII

COMPOSITION OF INFORMAL
COMPLAINTS BY TYPE

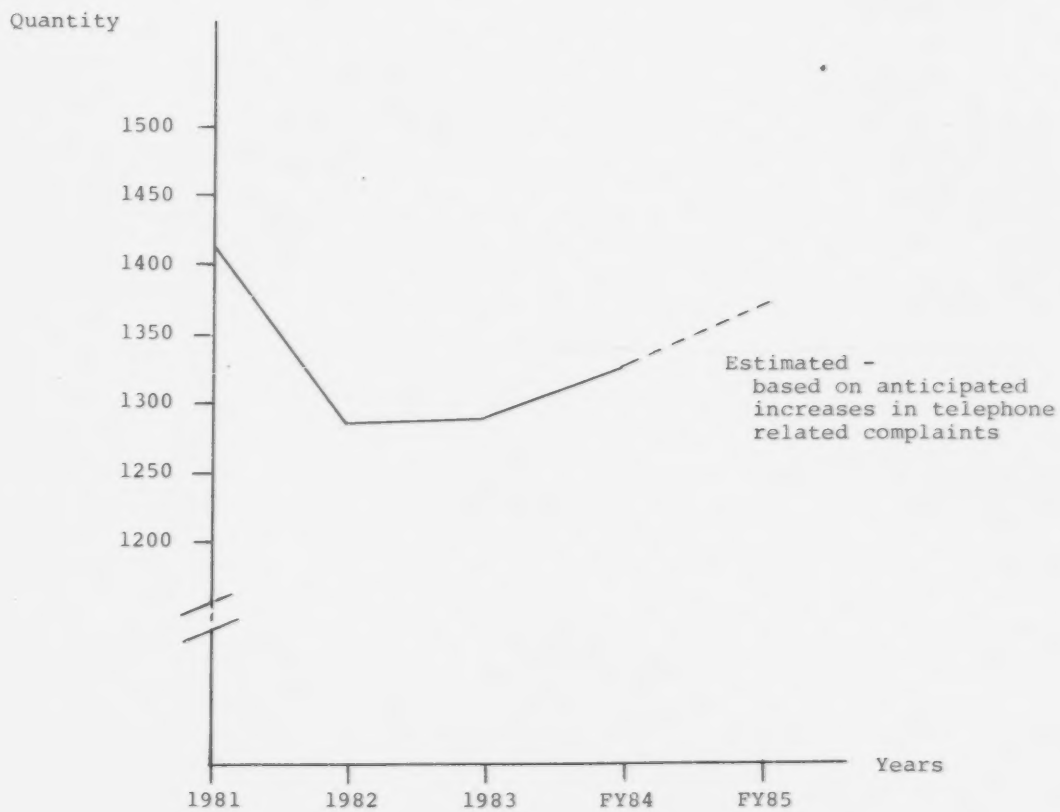


Because of the deregulation of certain aspects of the telephone industry and the resultant necessity to move as quickly as possible toward cost-based rates, it is anticipated that the number of complaints received by the Commission during the next two years will increase substantially. (Exhibit XIII, Informal Complaints Received 1981-FY84). Assuming interstate access charges (an additional charge for connection to the interstate toll network) become effective in June, 1985, the Commission expects the rates and billing complaints of telephone consumers to increase significantly. Since 1983 local exchange telephone utilities have filed cost-based telephone rates for non-recurring charges. This has produced a concomitant impact on the workload of the Consumer Protection Section as a result of moving from partially subsidized to cost-based non-recurring charges.

The reader's attention is directed to the upward trend of complaint activity that occurred in FY84. The actual change tracked almost precisely the level projected in last year's Annual Report. This increase has been realized even though telecommunications' rate case filings have been delayed by federal action.

EXHIBIT XIII

INFORMAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED
1981-FY84



As Exhibit XIV (Consumer Protection/Public Information Contact Summary) indicates the receipt of a complaint by the Commission generates at least a fivefold contact by the Commission's two person consumer protection staff. It is interesting to note that the number of conferences or in-person contacts for the past two years (the only measures available) is approximately 4 percent of the volume of telephone contacts.

The efforts to review and close files opened prior to 1983 reflect the processing of over 200 complaints in FY84.

EXHIBIT XIV

CONSUMER PROTECTION/PUBLIC INFORMATION
CONTACT SUMMARY
1983-FY84

CATEGORY	1983	FY84
Telephone Contacts[1]	5,897	6,654
Conferences[2]	261	299

EXHIBIT XV

WRITTEN COMPLAINTS
1981-FY84

	1981	1982	1983	FY84
Pending Complaints Beginning of Year	227	240	121	105
New Complaints Received	314	280	267	239
Complaints Resolved	301	399	299	232
Pending Complaints End of Year	240	121	89	112
Percentage Change in Pending Complaints	+6%	-50%	-29%	+7%

[1] Includes both incoming and outgoing calls.

[2] Includes meetings with consumers, utility personnel, media representatives and other persons concerned with matters pending before the Commission.

If a consumer or other aggrieved party is not satisfied with resolution of an informal complaint, the Commission's regulations provide a procedure whereby a formal complaint may be instituted. If a formal complaint is accepted by the Commission for adjudication, its status is elevated to that of a docket, thereby initiating appropriate regulatory procedures. Most complaints are resolved through the informal complaint procedure. In FY84, five formal complaints were filed with the Commission. One of these was resolved without full docket processing. Four complaints resulted in the opening of dockets.

The next section of this Report documents significant commission activity which occurred during FY84 and is anticipated in FY85. The financial information and operating results section is information for CALENDAR YEAR 1983, the latest audited data available. Also included in this section are unbundled residential telephone rates (pp. 47-54) for most regulated telephone utilities and a summary of comparative financial information for regulated utilities and pipeline carriers from 1980 to 1983, pp. 31-32.

SIGNIFICANT COMMISSION ACTIVITY

ENERGY

Certifications

The disputed service areas of Municipal Light and Power Department (ML&P) in Anchorage and Chugach Electric Association (Chugach) have been eliminated. Since 1971 this issue has been addressed by the Commission, reviewed by both the Superior and Supreme Courts, and remanded to the Commission for further hearings. At the conclusion of hearings held in 1982 and 1983, the parties, with the assistance of Commission Staff, began negotiations to determine if areas of disagreement could be resolved through stipulation. The result was positive, and in FY85 the utilities have essentially completed the process of transferring affected facilities to carry out the intent of an agreement which has been approved by the Commission. The resolution of this proceeding appears to end the constant antagonism and conflict between the two electric utilities which provide service to more than half the consumers in Alaska. In addition, ML&P and Chugach have effected an interconnection agreement which will provide for a transfer of energy in the event of an emergency and power pooling where mutually beneficial cost savings can result. The cooperation between these utilities will allow all involved in the regulatory process to focus on concerns and face issues affecting consumers of these electric utilities regardless of which utility is providing service.

ENSTAR Natural Gas Company (ENSTAR) received Commission approval to expand its service area and to build a pipeline from the Beluga gas fields. This action means that in FY85, natural gas will be available to many residents of the Matanuska Valley. In addition, ENSTAR's request to acquire Kenai Utility Service Corporation which distributes natural gas in and around the City of Kenai was approved in January, 1985.

In March, 1984, a great deal of regulatory activity was generated by the proposed spin-off of ENSTAR by its parent ENSTAR Corporation, a Houston-based natural resource exploration and production company. The Commission did not approve the spin-off as initially proposed; however, it did approve a set of terms and conditions included in a Continuation of Operations Voting and Divestiture Agreement which it believed would not adversely affect the interest of ENSTAR consumers. This Commission action removed a significant barrier to the ultimate sale of ENSTAR Corporation to Unimar Company, a Texas General Partnership. However, because of concerns regarding the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission over a public utility holding company, in November, 1984, an application was filed with the Commission in which Unimar proposes to sell the assets of ENSTAR Natural Gas Company and the stock of Alaska Pipeline Company to Seagull Corporation, a Houston-based company engaged in oil and gas exploration, development, and transmission activities. Unimar has requested expedited treatment of its request. Hearings are scheduled in late February, 1985, at which time an unsuccessful bidder for the ENSTAR stock, National Fuels Gas Company, may present testimony.

AS 42.05.711(g) allows an electric utility grossing less than $100,000 to become deregulated through an election process. In FY84, Circle Electric, a utility serving approximately 25 customers became deregulated under the statutory provisions, bringing, to a total of six, utilities[1] that have become economically deregulated as a result of a decision of the majority of their consumers.

Investigations

Investigations into the practices of two electric utilities, Alaska Power and Telephone Company (AP&T) and Northern Power and Engineering Corporation (NPEC), begun in 1982 continued through FY84.

The AP&T service area includes Tok, Skagway, Hydaburg and Craig. Public hearings were held in all of these areas to assist the Commission in examining management practices and to listen to consumer concerns. In 1984, subsequent to these hearings and other Staff activity designed to focus utility attention on regulatory concerns, a change in the management of AP&T was made. Although improvement in certain conditions have been noted by Staff, it is expected that continuing Commission oversight will be necessary to assist the utility in making necessary changes in its service and practices. The Commission anticipates making its decision in regard to a permanent rate request by AP&T during FY85.

Evidence presented by Staff over a prolonged period of time resulted in Commission findings of unsafe and unreliable service in Cold Bay as a result of NPEC practices and facilities. The utility was ordered to show cause why its certificate should not be revoked and a civil fine levied. NPEC appealed the Commission order in Superior Court. Subsequent to the appeal, the facilities of Cold Bay deteriorated to the point of no service availability for over a week. A declaration of emergency was proclaimed by the Governor, which effected procedures to expedite the transfer of the utility's certificate to a new owner, G & K, Inc. Subsequent to the Commission approval of the new ownership, the service to the people has improved dramatically and the investigation has been completed.

As a result of consumer complaints from a number of villages, two resolutions from the Northwest Mayor's Conference and on-site inspections by Commission Staff, the Commission initiated an investigation into possible violations of the National Electrical Safety Code by the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AVEC). It is anticipated that this investigation will continue during FY85.

In light of current investigations into electric utility practices discussed above, the Commission has continued efforts initially undertaken in October, 1982, to promulgate electric service and safety standards which have included workshops with utility representatives, a second hearing for public comments, the promulgation of another set of draft regulations, and an opportunity for further comment. Since these proposed regulations

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[1]Other utilities that have become deregulated under AS 42.05.711(g)-(h) since 1981 include Cordova Telephone & Electric Cooperative Associations, Glacier Highway Electric Association, Kwethluk Inc., and Naknek Electric Cooperative.

were a first attempt by the Commission to develop formal, threshold electric service standards to assure reliable service quality and safe facilities, substantial oral and written comments were received on the proposed standards. Subsequent to extensive review of the second round of comments, the Commission again modified the proposed electric service standards. This third revision has been noticed and set for hearing in March, 1985. In proposing the latest revisions, the regulations were expanded in response to concerns by complainants or utility tariff revision requests received subsequent to the FY83 hearing. In addition, since several of the proposed sections codify existing State requirements otherwise imposed on partially exempt utilities the Commission proposed extending the applicability of those sections to partially exempt utilities. The proposed regulations also included a second consideration of service disconnection rules as required by the regulatory policy standard provisions of the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 and which had been held over for further Commission review and utility and consumer input. While service and safety regulations should encourage electric utilities to provide a minimum level of service, it is anticipated that the extremely time consuming investigations of management practices of smaller utilities will continue because of the remoteness of many rural electric utilities and the reactive function of the Commission.

During FY84, the Commission continued its oversight responsibilities in regard to the implementation of 156 management audit recommendations designed to assist the Board of Directors and management of Chugach to effect necessary changes in its overall operations. Because of the Commission's concern for the past lack of control of costs incurred in large capital projects, it established procedures to review and approve significant construction projects and change orders. The expense of this additional review has been borne by Chugach, but it has produced savings in excess of its costs. For example, Chugach's SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) project was reexamined by the Chugach Board of Directors at the instigation of the Commission. As a result, this and other major utility projects are now under the control of an individual recently hired and charged with the specific responsibility of cost accountability and oversight of large construction projects.

Homer Electric Association, Inc. (HEA), and Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc. (MTA), requested Commission approval in FY84 to invoke a surcharge that would recover unreimbursed relocation expenses which were charged to them by a municipal government as a result of relocation of the utility's facilities. Evidence and legal briefs were filed which addressed the issue of whether or not it was reasonable for municipalities to require that utilities reimburse the costs of relocating their facilities located in municipal rights-of-way. The Commission decision, issued in January, 1985, found that it was generally not reasonable under AS 42.05.251 for municipalities to require the utilities to pay for the cost of relocation initiated by the government entity. Therefore, the Commission denied both HEA's and MTA's request for a surcharge since the expense should not be charged to the utilities in the first place. This interesting legal and policy issue is an example of those kinds of decisions that face the Commission when utilities and local government entities cannot resolve a conflict.

Rate Design

Two significant decisions were issued by the Commission in FY84 in the area of electric utility rate design. The first asserted Commission authority over the wholesale rates charged by Chugach to Matanuska Electric Association (MEA) and Homer Electric Association (HEA), which decision is supported by a U. S. Supreme Court case upholding state commissions' jurisdiction over wholesale rates. The Commission required that costs be properly allocated to both wholesale and retail customers, which resulted in an additional increase to Chugach's wholesale customers.

The second decision involved a request by Alaska Electric Light and Power Company (AEL&P) for a moratorium on all electric water and space heating. Whether or not all people living in AEL&P's service area should benefit from the relatively inexpensive source of Snettisham power or whether that power should be limited to those who applied for service prior to a certain date was the subject of extensive public hearings in Juneau. The Commission denied the utility's request for legal and policy reasons, preferring to send the proper price signal through the utility's rate structure rather than denying service to prospective customers.

In a similar vein, a moratorium on electric heat service in Fairbanks by Golden Valley Electric Association (GVEA) was brought to the Commission's attention during an investigation of that utility's rate structure. Because its tariff contained no provision for such a service restriction, the Commission required GVEA to submit justification for its moratorium through the tariff revision process. Consideration of GVEA's moratorium provision was scheduled for hearing, but negotiations between the utility and Commission Staff led to an agreement whereby GVEA agreed to discontinue the moratorium.

In FY84, as referenced earlier, the Commission also concluded consideration of proposed regulations to set out specific policy and informational guidelines for regulated electric utilities to follow in the preparation of cost-of-service studies and rate design proposals. Subsequent to review of the written and oral comments elicited during the public hearing on the proposed regulations, the Commission revised the proposed regulations and allowed an additional comment period on the resulting requirements. In response to the comments received on those revised regulations, the Commission modified several of the provisions and ultimately adopted those revised regulations. The cost-of-service/rate design regulations were signed into effect in early FY85. Through these new rate design regulations, the Commission has established a policy which states a preference for a minimum customer charge and flat rates regardless of a consumer's energy consumption. While these regulations do not preclude a utility from proposing and arguing for a different rate structure, the Commission believes regulatory guidance will eliminate repetitive arguments and provide more efficient processing of rate design requests. In conformance with the new regulations, MEA's proposal to reduce its rates was implemented by a reduction of the extremely controversial and relatively high "customer charge", from $20 to $15.

ENSTAR requested a rate design change in 1983, which was basically approved by the Commission. There was significant involvement in the hearing process by ENSTAR's large power customers, the Anchorage electric utilities and the military, that purchase natural gas for electric generation. The appropriateness of demand charges for large gas customers and the reasonableness of using averaged commodity rates during peak usage periods will be considered in ENSTAR's next rate design proceeding, anticipated in FY86.

The Commission concluded its ratemaking responsibilities under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) by examining the existing rate design of Chugach and the Municipal Light & Power Department of Anchorage (ML&P) and by promulgating regulations for cogeneration and small power production. Chugach and ML&P were found to be in substantial compliance with the ratemaking standards of PURPA. The Commission declined to establish a requirement for lifeline rates for these utilities, preferring to receive legislative direction for the establishment of this type of rate subsidy. All regulated electric utilities were also required under PURPA to file rates to be paid to small power producers and cogenerators for purchase of their generated power. Substantially all utilities have complied with this requirement, and initial non-firm rates were approved in 1983. At this time, there are very few small power producers selling energy to regulated electric utilities. However, the Commission anticipates some cogeneration activity in FY85 which could result in rates established that include compensation for avoided capacity costs as well as for avoided fuel expense.

Rate Increases

Permanent rate increases granted to electric utilities during FY84 are summarized on pp. 71-73. It should be noted that the immediate effect of any given rate increase on a customer's disposable income is substantially less than the permanent percentage would indicate because of the Commission's practice to allow documented and audited increases in fuel expense to be passed through to consumers between rate cases. This fuel surcharge is then rolled into the permanent rate eventually approved by the Commission.

In FY85, Commission responsibilities will increase as a result of the Power Cost Equalization Program (PCE). Although the computations will be relatively mechanical, the number of utilities eligible for the program will increase because of the reduction in the threshhold rate which triggers eligibility. To effect the transition from the Power Cost Assistance Program (PCA) to PCE, the Commission established guidelines setting out the transition mechanics. By taking a conservation approach in setting out PCE assistance guidelines, the Commission was able to make a permanent determination on PCE levels, thereby eliminating the refund liability problem faced with an interim determination. While the PCE guidelines minimized paperwork for the utilities, they also provided an expedited method for a utility to submit data to justify a higher PCE level than that initially determined. In addition, the Commission has established a monitoring program to track changes in expenses of eligible utilities on a regular basis.

Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS)

The massive TAPS tariff proceeding continued to occupy a majority of the Commission's time devoted to pipeline matters in 1984. The Commission has conducted intrastate hearings in Washington, D.C. in Phase II[2] of this proceeding concurrently with similar interstate hearings of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) since early 1982. These hearings were finally concluded in December, 1984. The Commission will hold separate intrastate hearings in Alaska in March, 1985. At the conclusion of those hearings, the matter will be ready for briefing by the parties and decision by the Commission. Due to the length of the record, briefing will not be completed until March, 1986. In addition to Commission and Staff resources which have been devoted to the intrastate proceeding, the Commission Staff also has participated as a party in the FERC interstate TAPS proceeding.

The parties in the quality bank portion[2] of the TAPS proceeding, with the exception of Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Company, reached a settlement on all issues in that portion of the case in July, 1984. The settlement was contingent upon approval by both this Commission and the FERC. That approval was given by the FERC in October and this Commission in November, 1984. Although this Commission's decision was not challenged, the FERC decision was appealed. The outcome of that court case will determine whether the settlement becomes final.

The State of Alaska, ARCO Pipe Line Company (one of the eight TAPS carriers), and the U. S. Department of Justice have reached a tentative settlement concerning the interstate portion of the TAPS proceeding. That settlement, even if implemented, does not affect the intrastate case before the Commission at this point in time.

The Commission's time also continued to be occupied by two appeals of decisions related to TAPS which are currently pending before the Alaska Supreme Court: The petition for review of the Superior Court's order of remand to the Commission of the 1980 decision of the Alaska Pipeline Commission, this Commission's predecessor agency, in Phase I[2] of the TAPS proceeding, and the appeal of the Superior Court's order affirming the decision of this Commission to allocate in excess of $2 million in costs incurred in Phase I of the TAPS proceedings. Both appeals have been briefed by the parties and are awaiting oral argument before the Court.

The Commission began an investigation into the basic sediment and water provisions contained in the tariffs of the eight TAPS carriers. Allegations have been made that oil from the Prudhoe Bay Unit contains an amount of water in excess of that allowed in the applicable tariffs of the TAPS carriers.

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[2]The TAPS proceeding, which began in 1977, was divided into two phases. Phase I addressed the appropriate methodology for calculating tariff rates for TAPS. Phase II addressed all remaining issues in the case including prudence of expenditures in constructing TAPS, operating expenses, depreciation, dismantling, removal and restoration, and quality bank. The quality bank portion of the case, which concerns monetary adjustments made among shippers over TAPS in order to compensate shippers of higher quality oil for the diminution in value of their oil caused by shippers of lower quality oil, has been conducted separately from the remainder of Phase II.

In addition to its involvement in TAPS proceedings, the Commission began or completed other proceedings related to jurisdictional pipelines. The Commission issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Milne Point Pipe Line Company to construct and operate a crude oil pipeline which will enable oil from the Milne Point Unit on the North Slope to be transported to market by way of the Kuparuk and Trans Alaska Pipeline Systems. A certification and rate proceeding concerning Oliktok Pipeline Company was begun. That pipeline will transport natural gas from the Kuparuk River Unit to the Prudhoe Bay Unit on the North Slope and is expected to result in enhanced oil recovery at Kuparuk.

Certifications

As a result of certification proceedings begun in 1981 and concluded in 1983, it is anticipated that virtually every village in rural Alaska with a bush phone in 1978 will have local exchange telephone service in operation by the end of FY85. Figure I shows those locations where, since 1980, local exchange telephone utilities have been certificated and are currently providing service. In addition, p. 55 of the Utility Operating Results lists anticipated construction sites in FY85. Certification proceedings in FY84 were focused in the Bristol Bay region resulting in Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative (Bristol Bay) and Nushagak Telephone Cooperative (Nushagak) being certificated to provide service in that area. The persistence and preference of residents of Ekwok, Clark's Point and Manokotak resulted in certification to Nushagak for service to those communities. The Commission assisted in forging an agreement between Nushagak and Bristol Bay which avoided lengthy competitive hearings which could have resulted in substantially more delay in service to these areas.

Matanuska Telephone Association requested an extension of its service area through the purchase of facilities in Anderson and Nenana owned by Glacier State Telephone Company. Staff analysis and recommendations of the proposed acquisition resulted in a Commission decision in 1984 to approve the acquisition of Anderson but to disapprove the acquisition of the Nenana exchange because of the fiscal impact it would have on existing MTA ratepayers.

Interest in providing cable television (CATV) service in rural Alaska continued in FY84. The Commission received applications which seek to provide service in Galena; Hooper Bay, Togiak, Gambell and Savoonga; Aniak; King Cove; Dillingham; Kipnuk, Nunapitchuk, Quinhagak, St. Marys, Toksook Bay, and Tunanak; and Unalakleet. While several of the applications have been approved, others required additional information from the applicants. A second application in early FY85 also sought authority to provide service to Unalakleet. Accordingly, since there are competing applications to provide the same service to this area, the Commission is required to hold comparative hearings on the applications. Hearings have been scheduled on the applications for April, 1985.

The Federal Communications Commission ordered that telephone terminal equipment placed in service on or after January 1, 1983, would no longer be subject to regulation and directed State Commissions to implement plans for the sale of terminal equipment in service prior to 1983. The Commission published proposed guidelines on which comments and suggested modifications were invited. A workshop was also held with all affected telephone utilities. Questions addressed included: Should customers currently leasing regulated equipment be allowed or required to buy the equipment; if so, during what time frame and on what terms. The Commission is aware that many regulated local exchange telephone utilities in urban Alaska desire to become competitive with private enterprise and want to sell embedded telephone equipment at the earliest possible date; its decision in this proceeding is expected in FY85.

In FY84, the Commission continued its investigation into the request by Pacific Telecom, Inc. (PTI), the holding company of Alascom and other telecommunication properties in the State of Alaska, to acquire controlling interest in MultiVisions, Ltd. MultiVisions is the cable television utility authorized to provide service in Anchorage and Eagle River, and whose subsidiary InletVisions, Inc., provides service in Kenai and Soldotna. A subsequent request was received from PTI to acquire a controlling interest in the Alaskan properties of Continental Telephone Company; i.e., Glacier State Telephone Company, providing service to the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak, Nenana and Delta areas, and Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company. Because of the proposed purchase price, this action prompted a mandatory investigation by the Department of Justice which focused on antitrust implications of this acquisition. The Commission also concluded that the public interest required it to specifically address whether or not control by one company of long distance, local exchange and cable television service in a community (Soldotna and Kenai) would serve the public interest. The issue of antitrust implications of a utility acquisition is a matter of first impression for the Commission.

As noted in previous Commission reports, the Radio Common Carrier (RCC) industry has been economically deregulated by the Commission, but these utilities are still subject to the certification provisions of the Commission's statute (AS 42.05.221 -- 42.05.281). In FY84, the Commission continued consideration of numerous RCC applications, several of which were for the same service area, thereby requiring the comparative hearing process. Several of the RCC applications received Commission approval, including the lengthy proceeding in which the Commission approved the application of Communications Equipment and Service, Inc., to enter the RCC market in the Anchorage area in competition with Radio Communications, Inc. This decision has been appealed to the Superior Court.

Rate Design

Examination of the appropriateness of Alascom's existing rate design was begun in FY84. Because of the necessity to synchronize the current rate structure to current expense levels, an analysis of Alascom's revenue requirement is required before a meaningful evaluation can take place. This exercise is further complicated by Federal Communications Commission decisions to deregulate a number of aspects of the telecommunications marketplace.

Whether or not intrastate toll competition should be allowed, and, if so, on what terms and conditions, is an issue that has and will continue to occupy substantial Commission attention in FY85. The overriding issue facing the Commission as it examines all ramifications of intrastate toll competition is the maintenance of universal service, newly acquired in many parts of rural Alaska, at affordable rates. This task is extremely complex and subject to change because of the concurrent jurisdiction of the FCC in interstate matters. Although the Commission has not received an application from a competing long distance carrier to provide service within the state of Alaska, it anticipates that Commission proceedings which address this issue will generate great interest and activity by Alascom's real and potential competitors.

During FY84, the majority of local exchange telephone companies completed the "unbundling"[3] of local monthly recurring telephone rates. (See pp. 47-54 for approved unbundled residential rates for most local exchange utilities.) In addition, with recurring rates being substantially unbundled, FY85 should see the completion of unbundled non-recurring charges; i.e., telephone installations, disconnections, etc.

Rate Increases

A significant telephone rate proceeding in FY84 was a request by Glacier State Telephone Company to increase its rates. Commission action on this request resulted in an ordered rate reduction and refund, a decision which was appealed and sustained by the Superior Court and which has been appealed to the Alaska Supreme Court. The utility subsequently filed a request for another permanent rate increase on which a hearing was conducted in January 1985.

It is anticipated that each local exchange telephone utility will be before the Commission within the next two years for a rate increase request and/or rate design change. As indicated earlier, this is prompted by decisions of the FCC which could reduce the level of interstate toll revenues heretofore received by local exchange companies. The State of Alaska and the Commission will continue active involvement in proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission making known the unique challenge of providing telecommunications service in this geography while attempting to mitigate the impact of anticipated interstate toll revenue loss.

[3]Unbundling is a process whereby the components of a customer's monthly charge for basic telephone service are separated into various categories.

Beaufort Sea
Kotzebue Sound
USSR
ALASKA
Norton Sound
St. Lawrence Island
Bristol Bay
Gulf of Alaska
Kodiak Island
CANADA
ALASKA
Inset A
See Inset A
Point Hope
Kaktovik
Arctic Village
Venetie
Chalkyitsik
Birch Creek
Beaver
Stevens Village
Central
Allakaket
Hughes
Rampart
Eagle/Eagle Village
Gambell
Savoonga
White Mtn
Elim
Golovin
Koyuk
Shaktoolik
Unalakleet
Kotlik
Mtn. Village
Scammon Bay
Hooper Bay
Chevak
Newtok
Tununak
Toksook Bay
Nightmute
Chefornak
Kipnuk
Kongiganak
Quinhagak
Twin Hills
Goodnews Bay
Platinum
Togiak
Manokotak
Aleknagik
Dillingham
Ekwok
Koliganek
New Stuyahok
Clarks Point
Ekuk
Port Heiden
Chignik
Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake
Nelson Lagoon
Perryville
Sand Point
Akutan
Unalaska
Nikolski
Atka
Adak
Shemya
Eareckson
Attu
Nikolai
McGrath
Takotna
Ophir
Ruby
Crooked Creek
Stony River
Sleetmute
Red Devil
Lime Village
Nondalton
Pedro Bay
Kokhanok
Iliamna
Newhalen
Pile Bay
Williamsport
Port Alsworth
Homer
Seldovia
Kenai
Soldotna
Kasilof
Ninilchik
Anchor Point
Halibut Cove
Seward
Whittier
Valdez
Cordova
Tatitlek
Tyonek
Anchorage
Kodiak
Larsen Bay
Karluk
Ouzinkie
Old Harbor
Port Lions
Akhiok
Kaguyak
Egegik
Pilot Point
Ugashik
Meshik
Naknek
King Salmon
Igiugig
Kakhonak
Levelock
Sleetmute
Stony River
Lake Clark
Iliamna
Newhalen
Nondalton
Pedro Bay
Port Alsworth
Lime Village
Red Devil
Crooked Creek
Sleetmute
Stony River
Aniak
Chuathbaluk
Russian Mission
Marshall
Pilot Station
Mountain Village
Alakanuk
Emmonak
Kotlik
Hooper Bay
Scammon Bay
Mt. Village
Sheldon Point
Nunapitchuk
Kasigluk
Atmautluak
Oscarville
Napaskiak
Kwethluk
Tuluksak
Akiachak
Akiak
Bethel
Kwigillingok
Kongiganak
Eek
Tuntutuliak
Goodnews Bay
Platinum
Togiak
Manokotak
Aleknagik
Dillingham
Ekwok
Koliganek
New Stuyahok
Clarks Point
Ekuk
Port Heiden
Chignik
Chignik Lagoon
Chignik Lake
Nelson Lagoon
Perryville
Sand Point
Akutan
Unalaska
Nikolski
Atka
Adak
Shemya
Eareckson
Attu
Nikolai
McGrath
Takotna
Ophir
Ruby
Crooked Creek
Stony River
Sleetmute
Red Devil
Lime Village
Nondalton
Pedro Bay

GARBAGE - SEWER - WATER

As noted earlier, the preponderance of Commission workload and activity continues to be in the electric and telephone areas. Garbage, water, and sewer account for less than 25 percent of its workload. However, the requests and concerns of these utilities and their consumers are important and significant.

In FY84 the investigation continued as to whether the provision of competitive and non-economically regulated refuse service in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is in the public interest.[4] This proposal engendered a great deal of interest on the part of refuse utilities currently providing service and those prospective utilities desiring to provide competitive service in the Mat-Su Borough. The question which must be answered by the Commission is whether or not a competitive marketplace with or without regulatory intervention can assure reliable refuse service at reasonable rates to residents of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Although the issue in this particular proceeding is limited to one geographic area of the State, the Commission decision, expected before the end of FY85, could have ramifications for other areas of Alaska. Several refuse applications and complaints brought before the Commission in FY84 involve refuse service areas in the Fairbanks North Star Borough. It appears that these proceedings will be of a magnitude similar to that in the Mat-Su Borough and will require a sizable amount of Commission time in FY85.

A major water utility acquisition was effected when the Commission approved the purchase of Central Alaska Utilities by the Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility (AWWU) in January, 1984. The Commission's extensive proceeding to resolve the quality of service concerns of consumers of Sunny Slopes, a bankrupt water utility, and Eagle Crest Utility in Eagle River ultimately concluded in FY84 with a Commission-approved purchase by AWWU of those troubled utilities. It is anticipated that completion of the transfer of facilities and upgrade of the water service to the consumers in that area will be completed in FY85. The Commission anticipates AWWU will continue in an acquisition mode within the Anchorage municipal boundaries, acquiring small developer-built utilities in the Eagle River/Chugiak area which, because of inadequate sizing and substantial population growth, are today plagued with service problems. The Commission will be required to continue monitoring the water service for these small utilities until AWWU completes its planned acquisition of those facilities.

Investigations

Although the Commission ordinarily has no economic jurisdiction over the Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System (FMUS), for matters of joint use and interconnection of facilities, it does. Thus, the Commission was requested by the Environmental Protection Agency

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[4]All refuse utilities are required to have a certificate of public convenience and necessity. However, refuse utilities with gross revenues under $200,000 annually are exempt from economic regulation.

to resolve a dispute between FMUS and College Utilities Corporation (CUC) over the appropriate charge by FMUS for the treatment of CUC's wastewater. The Commission concluded extensive proceedings and found that the initial rate charged by FMUS was excessive which resulted in a Commission-ordered refund to CUC in FY84.

Other proceedings in the Fairbanks area also involve CUC and FMUS. Each of these utilities have filed several applications with the Commission in FY84 seeking to expand their respective water and sewer service areas. Since these applications are for the most part competing as to area, comparative hearings have been scheduled in FY85.

Rate Increases

In 1983, a significant rate increase was granted to Valley Water Company, a small utility in Fairbanks serving less than 200 customers. Although the Commission granted only 58 percent of the utility's requested 109 percent increase, the concerns about and impact of a rate increase of that magnitude were vociferously articulated in a hearing held by the Commission in the utility's service area. The Commission continues to encourage, and where possible provides assistance to, small utilities to keep more accurate historical financial information in order to avoid increases of that magnitude. Regardless of the reasonableness of expense levels, the immediate impact on disposable income is so severe that indignant customer reaction is guaranteed.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING ALL FULLY REGULATED UTILITIES

NET PLANT	1980	1981	1982	1983
Electric	$ 613,908,579	$ 711,934,645	$ 698,589,009	$ 761,172,055
Gas	63,253,530	66,453,557	72,379,288	101,727,952
Refuse	1,660,564	1,485,912	2,366,487	2,761,660
Telephone[1]	563,329,022	632,266,472	804,277,836	838,174,149
Wastewater	26,925,107	32,554,721	29,650,365	36,539,312
Water	33,246,779	35,198,490	33,442,126	33,367,411
	$1,302,323,581	$1,479,893,797	$1,640,705,111	$1,773,742,539

TOTAL REVENUE	1980	1981	1982	1983
Electric	$145,165,801	$176,872,585	$222,642,850	$266,648,553
Gas	64,943,753	76,817,582	79,325,889	116,674,008
Refuse	5,700,459	5,488,802	7,801,477	9,194,910
Telephone[1]	275,565,779	336,577,902	423,887,102	492,521,502
Wastewater	9,654,811	10,978,820	11,696,599	17,203,717
Water	10,563,936	11,382,897	13,579,667	15,544,339
	$511,594,539	$618,118,588	$758,933,584	$917,787,029

NET INCOME	1980	1981	1982	1983
Electric	$ (1,139,079)	$ 5,346,814	$ 10,870,835	$ 22,444,650
Gas	4,931,684	3,815,385	6,449,713	7,809,112
Refuse	(286,226)	242,254	(52,453)	(92,260)
Telephone[1]	36,770,392	50,239,937	70,967,210	104,713,290
Wastewater	(435,119)	1,010,040	1,312,215	293,171
Water	1,667,298	2,154,710	3,242,378	2,284,041
	$ 41,508,950	$ 62,809,140	$ 92,789,898	$137,452,004

USERS	1980	1981	1982	1983
Electric	130,155	136,694	138,233	162,989
Gas	42,759	48,631	54,585	62,913
Refuse	21,182	20,705	21,958	29,161
Telephone[1]	141,939	144,278	167,140	189,523
Wastewater	30,796	32,636	35,048	38,228
Water	30,585	31,366	33,740	37,573
	397,416	414,310	450,704	520,387

[1] Includes financial data from Alascom, Inc., the long lines carrier. See pp. 42-55 for telecommunication utilities data.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING FULLY REGULATED
OIL PIPELINE COMPANIES
1980 - 1983
(in 000's)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Carrier Property				
Gross	$9,510,987	$9,611,713	$9,746,833	$9,799,810
Net	$8,295,835	$7,937,480	$7,806,099	$7,585,705
Revenue				
Gross	$3,445,005	$3,441,805	$4,225,369	$3,569,000
Net	$2,518,620	$2,492,915	$3,070,256	$2,725,591
Throughput (Barrels)[1]	616,785	621,718	688,308	700,004

[1] Crude Oil.

CERTIFICATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES

*Akutan, City of
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Andreanof Electric Corporation
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.
Arctic Utilities, Inc.
Barrow Utilities and Electric
Cooperative, Inc.
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.
Bettles Light & Power, Inc.
*Chignik, City of
*Chistochina Trading Post
Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
*Circle Electric
Richard Hutchinson d/b/a
Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
*Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Egegik Light and Power
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
G&K, Inc.
*Glacier Highway Electric Association, Inc.
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company
Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.
Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Cooperative, Inc.
*Ketchikan Public Utilities, City of
*King Cove, City of
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.
*Kotlik, City of
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.
*Kwethluk Incorporated
M & D Enterprises
Daniel and Margaret Patrick d/b/a
Manley Utility Company, Inc.
*Manokotak Power Company
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
McGrath Light & Power Company
Municipal Light & Power Department
Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
*Naknek Electric Association, Inc.
*Nikolski Power and Light Company
Fred Landt d/b/a
*Nome, City of
Nome Light & Power Utilities d/b/a
*North Slope Power & Light Company
North Slope Borough d/b/a
Northway Power & Light, Inc.
Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.
*Paxson Lodge, Inc.
Pelican Utility Company[1]
*Petersburg, City of
*Semloh Supply
Weldon S. Holmes d/b/a
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
Tanana Power Company, Inc.
Teller Power Company
Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a
*Thorne Bay, City of
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
*Unalaska, City of
*Weisner Trading Company
*Wrangell, City of
Yakutat Power, Inc.

(*)Not Regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

[1]Pelican Utility Company is the holder of two electric utility certificates, one for service in Pelican, the other for service in Sand Point.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES
(1983 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Revenues: Total Revenues	Revenues: Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $5,000,000)				
Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.	$ 27,130,231	$ 11,352,762	$ 1,154,842	9,856
Alaska Village Electric Coop., Inc.[1]	19,633,912	11,001,285	1,332,881	4,424
Chugach Electric Assoc., Inc.	322,786,700	79,993,217	6,751,514	59,874
Copper Valley Electric Assoc., Inc.	14,187,465	5,887,455	126,123	2,345
Golden Valley Electric Assoc., Inc.	105,371,404	34,516,057	2,788,744	18,278
Homer Electric Association, Inc.	52,994,010	21,780,015	1,422,408	14,427
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.	21,426,340	9,147,023	564,349	3,600
Matanuska Electric Assoc., Inc.	75,445,835	27,868,709	5,328,633	20,794
Municipal Light & Power Department Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	92,699,957	36,843,295	628,229	19,486
Subtotal	$731,675,854	$238,389,818	$20,097,723	153,084
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,500,000 but less than $5,000,000)				
Alaska Power & Telephone Company	$ 1,619,481	$ 2,395,323	$ 52,598	1,222
Arctic Utilities, Inc.[2]	3,561,563	4,113,349	405,583	31
Barrow Utilities & Elec. Coop., Inc.	809,581	1,933,642	676,491	1,101
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.	2,532,439	4,283,858	295,408	2,055
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.	4,234,857	2,824,813	270,413	884
Nushagak Electric Coop., Inc.	4,737,658	2,067,594	78,695	879
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority	4,919,902	2,727,360	224,767	837
Subtotal	$22,415,481	$20,345,939	$2,003,955	7,009

[1] Communities being furnished electric utility service by Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Alakanuk	Hooper Bay	New Stuyahok	Scammon Bay
Ambler	Huslia	Noatak	Selawik
Andreafsky	Kaltag	Noorvik	Shageluk
Anvik	Kasigluk	Nulato	Shaktoolik
Chevak	Kiana	Nunapitchuk	Shishmaref
Eek	Kivalina	Old Harbor	Shungnak
Elim	Koyuk	Pilot Station	Stebbins
Emmonak	Lower Kalskag	Pitkas Point	Togiak
Gambell	Marshall	Quinhagak	Toksook Bay
Goodnews Bay	Mekoryuk	St. Marys	Tununak
Grayling	Minto	St. Michael	Upper Kalskag
Holy Cross	Mountain Village	Savoonga	Wales

[2] Information Presented for Year Ended 6/30/83

ELECTRIC UTILITIES (CONT.)
(1983 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Revenues		Users
		Total Revenues	Net Income	
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,500,000)				
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company (formerly Fort Yukon Utilities)	$ 366,977	$ 696,721	$ 71,563	310
Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.	720,390	1,201,622	66,285	680
M & D Enterprises Daniel and Margaret Patrick d/b/a	217,079	526,282	36,260	208
McGrath Light & Power Company	1,620,003	823,804	(77,693)	220
Northern Power & Engineering Corp., Inc.	550,000	500,000	-0-	62
Pelican Utility Co. - Sand Point[3] Service Area	254,565	892,696	1,267	366
Tanana Power Company, Inc.	578,097	511,138	47,000	177
Yakutat Power, Inc.	416,690	760,013	82,157	269
Subtotal	$ 4,723,801	$ 5,912,276	$ 226,839	2,292
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $500,000)				
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.	$ 274,707	$ 455,318	$ 7,341	168
Bettles Light & Power, Inc.	350,200	406,879	46,701	38
Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Coop., Inc.	1,471,854	454,038	49,935	162
Northway Power & Light, Inc.[4]	---	320,805	---	87
Pelican Utility Company[3]	260,158	257,593	12,156	76
Teller Power Company[4]	---	105,887	---	73
Subtotal	$ 2,356,919	$ 2,000,520	$ 116,133	604
TOTALS	$761,172,055	$266,648,553	$22,444,650	162,989

[3] Information Presented for Year Ended 3/31/83.

[4] Information not available.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES
(As of December 31, 1983 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Assistance(1)	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 10.31	$ 33.53	$ 62.56	$ 91.59		Municipal Light & Power Department
Anchorage Hope Moose Pass Whittier	11.51	35.65	65.82	96.00		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Angoon	36.84	174.80	335.50	496.20	16.64¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Aniak	39.94	191.05	373.45	555.85		Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.
AVEC Communities	48.14	240.70	481.40	722.10	23.59¢/KWH	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Barrow	15.00	66.00	121.56	177.12		Barrow Utilities & Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Bethel	23.09	97.00	180.94	264.89	2.38¢/KWH	Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.
Bettles	47.60	238.00	476.00	714.00	29.45¢/KWH	Bettles Light & Power, Inc.
Chugiak	23.03	55.14	95.27	132.00		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Cold Bay	20.64	96.60	186.45	272.90	3.07¢/KWH	Northern Power & Engineering Corporation, Inc.
Craig	21.59	93.71	183.86	274.01		Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Dillingham	28.31	109.05	204.17	299.29	6.589¢/KWH	Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Eagle River	23.03	55.14	95.27	132.00		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Egegik	43.03	215.15	430.30	645.45	27.58¢/KWH	Egegik Light & Power
Fairbanks Delta Junction Healy Nenana North Pole	20.34	61.70	104.65	147.59		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Fort Yukon	47.57	177.91	303.32	428.74	18.60¢/KWH	Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company
Galena	38.10	190.50	381.00	571.50	23.75¢/KWH	M & D Enterprises Daniel & Margaret Patrick d/b/a

(1) State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 600 KWH per customer.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Assistance(1)	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Glennallen Copper Center	$ 22.31	$ 87.07	$147.64	$204.21		Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Haines	24.89	87.65	160.33	228.28	1.16¢/KWH	Haines Light & Power Co., Inc.
Halibut Cove Seldovia	22.60	54.03	93.33	132.62		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Homer Kenai Ninilchik Soldotna Sterling	21.60	49.02	83.30	111.68		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Hoonah	36.84	174.80	335.50	496.20	16.64¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Hydaburg	25.79	113.15	222.35	331.55		Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Iliamna	38.99	194.95	389.90	584.85	22.49¢/KWH	Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Juneau Douglas	12.59	39.95	72.90	105.85		Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Kake Kasaan	36.84	174.80	335.50	496.20	16.64¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Klawock	36.84	174.80	335.50	496.20	16.64¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Kodiak	17.78	82.26	151.20	217.93	.3585¢/KWH	Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.
Kotzebue	34.04	123.96	236.36	348.76	8.27¢/KWH	Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.
McGrath	34.85	164.15	315.15	466.15	13.37¢/KWH	McGrath Light & Power Co.
Northway	27.53	137.65	275.30	412.95	10.72¢/KWH	Northway Power & Light, Inc.
Palmer Talkeetna Wasilla Willow	23.03	55.14	95.27	132.00		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Pelican	18.50	92.50	185.00	277.50	4.20¢/KWH	Pelican Utility Company
Port Graham	22.60	54.03	93.33	132.62		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Port Lions	51.73	230.24	447.12	663.99	29.45¢/KWH	Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.

(1) State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 600 KWH per customer.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Assistance(1)	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Sand Point	$ 23.77	$111.14	$217.14	$323.14	1.929¢/KWH	Pelican Utility Company
Skagway	18.06	63.55	117.00	170.45		Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Tanana	37.48	178.40	340.80	503.20	14.54¢/KWH	Tanana Power Company Clifton Eller d/b/a
Teller	35.00	175.00	350.00	525.00		Teller Power Company Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a
Tok/Dot Lake	22.61	100.04	193.29	278.09		Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Unalakleet	36.59	124.95	235.40	345.85	8.5965¢/KWH	Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Valdez	18.31	67.57	111.14	152.71		Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Yakutat	24.90	102.70	192.20	276.70	2.61¢/KWH	Yakutat Power, Inc.

(1) State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 600 KWH per customer.

1983 KWH SALES
REGULATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES

	KWH SALES		
	Residential	Commercial and Other	Total
Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.	93,892,065	97,740,088	191,632,153
Alaska Power & Telephone Co.	4,707,071	10,128,476	14,835,547
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	8,651,695	15,931,776	24,583,471
Aniak Light & Power Co.	(Not Separated)		1,284,335
Arctic Utilities, Inc.	-0-	15,500,000	15,500,000
Barrow Utilities and Electric Coop., Inc.	4,512,795	15,196,166	19,708,961
Bethel Utilities Corp., Inc.	6,659,569	16,203,832	22,863,401
Bettles Light and Power, Inc.	48,230	781,006	829,236
Chugach Electric Association, Inc.	551,762,673	1,181,765,812	1,733,528,485
Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.	11,677,000	32,273,000	43,950,000
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company	391,798	1,680,440	2,072,238
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.	16,821,075	16,558,642	33,379,717
Haines Light & Power Co.	2,672,556	4,663,744	7,336,300
Homer Electric Association, Inc.	127,376,736	202,568,893	329,945,629
Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Coop., Inc.	119,858	334,180	454,038
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.	17,573,022	38,897,861	56,470,883
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.	3,410,911	8,486,478	11,897,389
M & D Enterprises Daniel and Margaret Patrick d/b/a	614,008	769,045	1,383,053
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.	241,587,547	103,856,367	345,443,914
McGrath Light & Power Co.	557,512	1,854,978	2,412,490
Municipal Light & Power Department Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	127,742,003	525,045,652	652,787,655
Northern Power & Engineering Corp., Inc.	498,057	2,257,575	2,755,632
Northway Power and Light Co., Inc.	(Not Separated)		1,168,822
Nushagak Electric Coop., Inc.	3,390,936	6,468,562	9,859,498
Pelican Utility Company	(Not Separated)		2,705,226
Pelican Utility Co. - Sand Point Service Area	(Not Separated)		5,157,950
Tanana Power Company, Inc.	769,545	815,815	1,585,360
Teller Power Company Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a	(Not Separated)		383,429
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority	3,401,603	4,002,785	7,404,388
Yakutat Power, Inc.	1,500,698	2,694,370	4,195,068

CERTIFICATED GAS UTILITIES

Alaska Pipeline Company

Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.

ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
A division of ENSTAR Corporation

*Kenai, City of

Kenai Utility Service Corporation

STEAM HEAT UTILITY

*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System

(*)Not Regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

GAS UTILITIES
(1983 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $5,000,000)				
ENSTAR[1]	$ 99,830,200	$114,973,870	$7,634,844	60,506
Subtotal	$ 99,830,200	$114,973,870	$7,634,844	60,506
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,500,000)				
Barrow Utilities & Electric Cooperative, Inc.	$ 462,901	$ 657,773	$ 27,278	787
Kenai Utility Service Corporation	1,434,851	1,042,365	146,990	1,620
Subtotal	$ 1,897,752	$ 1,700,138	$ 174,268	2,407
TOTALS	$101,727,952	$116,674,008	$7,809,112	62,913

GAS UTILITIES NOT REGULATED AS TO RATES AND SERVICES

Kenai, City of

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL GAS RATES
(As of December 31, 1983)

COMMUNITY	MINIMUM BILL	AVERAGE BILL	APPROXIMATE AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION (MCF)	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 4.42	$39.65	16.83	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Barrow	11.00	41.58	22.17	Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Kenai	8.08	32.30	15.01	Kenai Utility Service Corporation

[1] Combined information for ENSTAR Natural Gas Company and Alaska Pipeline Company

CERTIFICATED CABLE TELEVISION UTILITIES[1]

Alaska Cablevision, Inc.[2]
ASRC Communications, Ltd.
B-C Cable Company
Bethel Cablevision, Inc.
Cable Company, Inc., The
Capital Cable Vision
  Robert F. Becker & William H. Armour d/b/a
Dillingham Cablevision, Inc.
Eyecom, Inc.[3]
Frontier Color Cable, Inc.
Hoonah Tlingit & Haida Community Council
InletVisions, Inc.
Ketchikan Alaska Television, Inc.
Lynn Canal Cable Vision
  Jack W. Brown d/b/a
M^2PDC, Inc.
Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Mt. Dutton Cable Corporation
MultiVisions, Ltd.
Pelican Utility Company
Port Lions General Store, Inc.
Sitka Alaska Television, Inc.
Skagway Network Television
  Jack W. Brown d/b/a
Thorne Bay Community T.V., Inc.
Univista, Inc.

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[1] Cable television utilities are not regulated by Commission as to rates and service.

[2] Alaska Cablevision, Inc., is the holder of six CATV certificates for providing service to Cordova, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Valdez and Wrangell.

[3] Eyecom, Inc., is the holder of two CATV certificates for providing service to City of Galena, Galena Air Force Base and Unalaska.

CERTIFICATED RADIO COMMON CARRIER UTILITIES[1]

Cermak's Tundra Service

Communications Equipment & Service Co., Inc.

Girl Friday Communications

Kodiak Radio, Inc.

Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.

Prudhoe Communications, Inc.

Radio Communications, Inc.

[1] The Commission, on its own motion, economically deregulated Radio Common Carriers in 1982. These utilities continue to be subject to certification by the Commission. (AS 42.05.221 -- 42.05.281)

CERTIFICATED TELEPHONE UTILITIES

Alascom, Inc.
Anchorage Telephone Utility
  Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
*Bettles Telephone, Inc.
Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Bush-Tell, Incorporated
Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
*Cordova Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
General Telephone Company of Alaska
Glacier State Telephone Company
Interior Telephone Company
Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company
*Ketchikan Public Utilities, City of
*Manley Utility Company, Inc.
Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
National Utilities, Inc.
*North Country Telephone Company
Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Sitka Telephone Company
Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.
United Utilities, Inc.
Whittier Telephone Company
Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.

(*)Not Regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

TELECOMMUNICATION UTILITIES
(1983 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Main Stations[1]	Telephones
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $4,000,000)					
Alascom, Inc.[2]	$454,531,390	$276,859,751	$58,205,968	394	795
Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	161,052,972	120,206,766	34,685,082	104,685	170,390
General Telephone Company of Alaska	9,992,808	6,897,687	703,373	8,997	14,351
Glacier State Telephone Company	73,446,645	31,252,536	4,066,344	22,347	28,540
Juneau & Douglas Telephone Company	25,223,032	15,502,252	1,754,404	13,850	17,061
Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.	56,942,351	14,809,949	1,728,584	19,515	26,050
Sitka Telephone Company	12,912,000	5,202,000	432,000	5,435	6,320
United Utilities, Inc.	9,607,377	4,433,052	733,940	2,785	1,787
Subtotal	$803,708,575	$475,163,993	$102,309,695	178,008	265,294
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000 but less than $4,000,000)					
Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.	$ 3,664,413	$ 3,871,249	$ 863,336	1,320	1,893
Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.	3,041,816	1,407,853	190,106	543	679
Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	8,227,391	3,011,029	531,633	2,636	4,372
Interior Telephone Company	7,887,036	3,198,529	163,048	1,893	1,471
Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	2,697,154	1,094,417	162,662	767	1,122
OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	4,158,310	1,027,053	408,271	1,134	1,802
Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.	3,242,000	1,766,000	123,000	1,515	1,952
Subtotal	$32,918,120	$15,376,130	$2,442,056	9,808	13,291

[1] Main Station: A telephone station which is connected directly to a central office and which has a unique telephone number, not an extension station.

[2] Includes both long lines and St. Paul local exchange operations. The main stations and telephones attributable to St. Paul local exchange operations total 154 and 169, respectively. The remaining main stations and telephones represent stations and instruments located in Alascom long lines site offices located throughout Alaska.

TELECOMMUNICATION UTILITIES (CONT.)
(1983 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Main Stations[1]	Telephones
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $1,000,000)					
Bush-Tell, Incorporated	$ 217,254	$ 436,095	$ (215,075)	341	341
Mukluk Telephone Company,[3] Inc.	---	---	---	---	---
National Utilities, Inc.	675,430	929,954	216,095	1,007	1,598
Whittier Telephone Company[3]	---	---	---	158	178
Yukon Telephone Company	654,770	615,330	(39,481)	201	238
Subtotal	$ 1,547,454	$ 1,981,379	$ (38,461)	1,707	2,355
TOTAL	$838,174,149	$492,521,502	$104,713,290	189,523	280,940

[1] Main Station: A telephone station which is connected directly to a central office and which has a unique telephone number, not an extension station.

[3] Information not available.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES
(As of December 31, 1983)

In 1982, the FCC decided that the provision of telephone instruments (technically known as customer premises equipment or CPE) did not need to be a regulated telecommunications service. Therefore, effective January 1, 1983, new CPE was deregulated and thereafter would have to be purchased or leased from utilities or other suppliers at prevailing market prices. CPE which was in-place or in inventory at that date continued to be regulated for the time being. To further implement its policy the FCC dictated that the cost of the telephone instrument be separated from the basic service rate to eliminate this charge for new CPE customers and to better inform old CPE customers of their costs and options. In a related action, the FCC had mandated that customers pay the full cost of their telephone installations (primarily designated as inside wiring) rather than a nominal fee.

In response to these federal policies, the APUC required all regulated local exchange utilities to unbundle (break down) their monthly telephone rates into separate components for CPE, inside wiring, and access lines. Almost all companies have either completed the unbundling process or at least filed proposed unbundled rates. The rates shown below reflect the monthly rates in effect for single party residential service on December 31, 1983. All customers pay the access line charge, but customers who own their inside wiring and/or telephone instruments do not pay the respective charges.

UNBUNDLED RESIDENTIAL RATES

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Akhiok	$17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Akiachak	15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Akiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Akutan	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Alakanuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Aleknagik	14.00	2.15	0.95	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Allakaket	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Ambler	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Anaktuvuk Pass	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Angoon	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Aniak	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Anvik	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Arctic Village	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Atka	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Atkasuk	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Atmautluak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Barrow	12.25	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Beaver	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.

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(1) Per Access Line.

(2) At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Bethel	$11.35	$1.15	$0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Big Lake	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Birch Creek	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Buckland	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Cantwell	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Cape Pole	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Central	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chalkyitsik	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chefornak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chevak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chignik	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Chignik Lagoon	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Chignik Lake	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Chitina	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Chuathbaluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chugiak	13.80	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Circle Hot Springs	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Clear	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Coffman Cove	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Cold Bay	24.85	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Cooper Landing	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Crooked Creek	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Deadhorse	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Deering	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Dillingham	14.00	2.15	0.95	Nushagak Telephone Cooperatiave, Inc.
Eagle River	13.80	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Eek	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Egegik	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Elfin Cove	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company

[1] Per Access Line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Elim	$14.20	$0.30	$1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Emmonak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
English Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
False Pass	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Ft. Wainwright	3.55	3.65	1.10	Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.
Ft. Yukon	24.85	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Galena	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Gambell	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Glacier View	20.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Glennallen	11.30	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Golovin	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Goodnews Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Grayling	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Gustavus	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Haines	7.05	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Halibut Cove	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Healy	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Hobart Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Holy Cross	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Hoonah	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Hooper Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Hughes	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Huslia	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Hyder	3.45	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Iliamna	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Ivanoff Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Kake	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Kakhonak	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Kaktovik	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.

[1] Per Access Line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring(1)	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Kalskag	$11.65	$0.90	$1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Kaltag	17.50	----(2)	----(2)	Sitka Telephone Company
Karluk	17.50	----(2)	----(2)	Sitka Telephone Company
Kasaan	17.50	----(2)	----(2)	Sitka Telephone Company
Kasigluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kiana	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
King Cove	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
King Salmon	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Kipnuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kivalina	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Klawock	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Kobuk	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Kongiganak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kotlik	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kotzebue	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Koyuk	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Kwethluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kwigillingok	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Larsen Bay	17.50	----(2)	----(2)	Sitka Telephone Company
Marshall	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
McGrath	11.35	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Mekoryuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Mentasta	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Meshik	17.50	----(2)	----(2)	Sitka Telephone Company
Metlakatla	7.90	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Minto	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Moose Pass	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Mt. Edgecumbe	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company

(1) Per Access Line.

(2) At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Mt. Village	$15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Naknek	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Napakiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Napaskiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nelson Lagoon	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Newtok	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nightmute	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nikolai	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nikolski	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Noatak	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Nome	7.90	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Nondalton	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Noorvik	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Northway	15.25	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Nuiqsut	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Nulato	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Nunapitchuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Old Harbor	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Ouzinkie	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Palmer	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Pedro Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Pelican	7.65	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Perryville	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Petersburg	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Pilot Point	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Pilot Station	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Platinum	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Point Alexander	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company

[1] Per Access Line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Point Baker	$17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Point Hope	7.30	$3.20	$1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Point Lay	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Port Alsworth	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Port Graham	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Port Lions	15.10	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Port Protection	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Quinhagak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Rampart	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Red Devil	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Ruby	4.85	0.90	2.45	Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.
Russian Mission	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Sand Point	15.10	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Savoonga	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Scammon Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Selawik	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Seward	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Shageluk	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Shaktoolik	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Shishmaref	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Shungnak	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Sitka	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Sleetmute	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Squaw Harbor	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
St. George	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
St. Marys	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
St. Michael	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
St. Paul	12.65	0.65	1.30	Sitka Telephone Company
Stebbins	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Stevens Village	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.

[1] Per Access Line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Stony River	$11.65	$0.90	$1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Takotna	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Talkeetna	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Tanana	4.85	0.90	2.45	Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.
Tatitlik	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Telida	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Teller	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Tenakee Springs	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Thorne Bay	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Togiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Toksook Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tuluksak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tuntutuliak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tununak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tyonek	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Unalakleet	11.35	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Unalaska	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Valdez	9.25	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Venetie	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Wainwright	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Wales	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Wasilla	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
White Mountain	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Willow	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Wrangell	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Yakutat	7.65	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company

[1] Per Access Line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1983)

RESIDENTIAL RATES NOT YET UNBUNDLED

Community	Single Party Residential Service	Utility Serving Community
Anchorage[1]	$ 9.05 - 14.95	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Bird	13.25	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Craig	10.00	National Utilities, Inc.
Delta Junction	25.80	Glacier State Telephone Company
Douglas	13.53	Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company
Ft. Greely	25.80	Glacier State Telephone Company
Ft. Richardson	10.15	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Girdwood	11.00	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Homer	18.29	Glacier State Telephone Company
Hope	11.00	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Hydaburg	10.00	National Utilities, Inc.
Indian	13.25	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Juneau	13.53	Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company
Kenai	22.23	Glacier State Telephone Company
Kodiak	16.44	Glacier State Telephone Company
Nenana	25.80	Glacier State Telephone Company
Ninilchik	22.23	Glacier State Telephone Company
North Kenai	22.23	Glacier State Telephone Company
North Pole	25.80	Glacier State Telephone Company
Seldovia	24.26	Glacier State Telephone Company
Skagway	8.00	National Utilities, Inc.
Soldotna	22.23	Glacier State Telephone Company
Tok	12.00	National Utilities, Inc.
Whittier	11.00	Whittier Telephone Company

[1] Anchorage Telephone Utility has 8 zones in the Anchorage exchange. The monthly rate for service in the base rate area is $9.05. In Zone 2A-6, the monthly rate is $14.95. Intermediate zones have rates between $9.05 and $14.95.

BUSH PROGRAM

(Communities which are receiving dial telephone service through the Bush Telephone Program of Alascom, Inc.)

Community With Single Toll Phone	Expected Service Date of Local Exchange Service	Company to Provide Local Exchange Service
Cape Pole	----	Sitka Telephone Company
Clark's Point	1985	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative
Council	1985	Mukluk Telephone Company
Crooked Creek	1984	Bush Tell
Ekuk	1985	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative
Ekwok	1984	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative
Elfin Cove	1984	Sitka Telephone Company
Igiugig	1984	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative
Ivanov Bay	1984	Sitka Telephone Company
Koliganek	1984	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative
Koyukuk	----	(Local Exchange Service Opposed)
Levelock	1984	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative
Lime Village	1984	United Utilities
Little Diomede	----	Mukluk Telephone Company
Manokotak	1985	Nushagak Telephone Company
Meshik	1984	Sitka Telephone Company
New Stuyahok	1984	Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative
Nondalton	1984	Sitka Telephone Company
Point Baker	1984	Sitka Telephone Company
Port Alsworth	1984	Sitka Telephone Company
Port Protection	1985	Sitka Telephone Company
Portage Creek	1985	Sitka Telephone Company
Red Devil	1984	Bush Tell
Sheldon Point	1984	Sitka Telephone Company
Sleetmute	1984	Bush Tell
Squaw Harbor	1985	Sitka Telephone Company
Tetlin	----	National Utilities
Twin Hills	1984	United Utilities

CERTIFICATED WATER UTILITIES

Alyeska Utilities, Inc.
Anchorage Water Utility
  Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative,
  Inc.
Chugiak Utilities
College Utilities Corporation
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Cordova, City of
*Craig, City of
Dawn Development Corporation
*Dillingham, City of
Eklutna Utilities, Inc.
ERU, Inc.
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
Glacier Utilities, Inc.
*Haines, City of
*Homer, City of
*Hoonah, City of
*Hydaburg, City of
*Juneau, City and Borough of
*Kake, City of
*Kenai, City of
*Ketchikan Public Utilities, City of
*Klawock, City of
*Kodiak, City of
*Kotzebue Municipal Utilities, City of
Kwik Log Water System
  Myron Allon Newton d/b/a
Matanuska Utility Company, Inc.
Mendenhaven Improvement & Maintenance Corp.
McCann, Alfred O.
McGahan Utilities, Inc.
McKinley Utilities, Inc.
*Mountain Point Service Area of the Ketchikan
  Gateway Borough
*Nome, City of
  Nome Water and Sewer Utilities d/b/a
Norfolk Utilities, Inc.
*North Pole, City of
  North Pole Utility d/b/a
Omlin, Inc., Paul
*Palmer, City of
Pelican Utility Company
*Petersburg, City of
Rhodes, R. J. & Clara
Romig Park Improvement Company
S & S Development
  Robert M. & Evelyn V. Scott,
  Charles J. & Marlene C. Schneider d/b/a
*Saxman, City of
*Seldovia, City of
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
*Skagway, City of
*Soldotna, City of
Spenard Heights Water System
  Wayne Cates d/b/a
Sunny Slopes Water System
  Thomas R. Brewer & Robert T. Griffin d/b/a
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Unalaska, City of
*Valdez, City of
Valley Water Company, Inc.
*Wasilla, City of
*Whittier, City of
*Wrangell, City of
*Yakutat, City of

(*)Not regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

WATER UTILITIES
(1983 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant[1]	Gross Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000)				
Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	$17,293,799	$ 8,440,839	$1,008,283	19,499
Barrow Utilities & Electric Coop., Inc.	---[2]	1,215,807	433,194	8
Central Alaska Utilities, Inc.	9,035,472	4,226,805	690,474	13,866
Subtotal	$26,329,271	$13,883,451	$2,131,951	33,373
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,000,000)				
College Utilities Corp.[3]	$ 2,309,374	$ 996,430	$ 230,817	1,319
Subtotal	$ 2,309,374	$ 996,430	$ 230,817	1,319
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $250,000)				
Alyeska Utilities, Inc.[4]	$ 88,185	$ 79,818	$ (6,420)	391
Chugiak Utilities, Inc.	8,029	29,402	20,611	148
Dawn Development Corporation[5]	---	---	---	---
Eklutna Utilities, Inc.	491,558	113,077	(173,286)	303
Glacier Utilities, Inc.[5]	---	---	---	---
Kwik Log Water System Myron Allon Newton d/b/a	6,000	2,584	---[5]	19
Matanuska Utility Co., Inc.[5]	---	---	---	---
McCann, Alfred O.	103,180	23,991	5,316	77
McGahan Utilities, Inc.[5]	---	---	---	---
Mendenhaven Improvement & Maintenance Corp.	50,285	21,387	10,208	178
Norfolk Utilities & Development, Inc.	2,737,351	143,800	45,130	567
Paul Omlin, Inc.[5]	---	---	---	---
Pelican Utility Company[6]	260,158	12,156	640	74
Rhodes, R.J. & Clara	100,013	14,959	(9,601)	140
Romig Park Improvement Company[7]	1,500	11,893	5,413	82
S & S Development	338,780	87,580	6,012	582
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.	358,748	2,794	(18,961)	31
Spenard Heights Water System Wayne Cates d/b/a	9,500	4,500	-0-	22
Sunny Slopes Water System	25,383	21,025	-0-	107
Valley Water Company, Inc.[6]	150,096	95,492	36,211	160
Subtotal	$ 4,728,766	$ 664,458	$ (78,727)	2,881
TOTAL	$33,367,411	$15,544,339	$2,284,041	37,573

(1) Net of contributions in aid of construction which consist of assessments or grants from customers or other sources which are used to fund plant construction costs.

(2) Water plant not segregated from wastewater plant.

(3) Information presented for year ended 11/30/83.

(4) Information presented for year ended 9/30/83.

(5) Information not available.

(6) Information presented for year ended 3/31/83.

(7) Information presented for year ended 4/30/83.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL WATER RATES
(As of December 31, 1983)

COMMUNITY	LOCATION	UNMETERED FLAT RATE	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	Anchorage	$11.90	Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
	Anchorage	20.71[1]	Central Alaska Utilities, Inc.
	Brookwoods Subdivision	14.40	Glacier Utilities, Inc.
	Campbell Heights	7.60	Glacier Utilities, Inc.
	Kwik Log Subdivision	8.00	Kwik Log Water System Myron Allon Newton d/b/a
	Rangeview Trailer Court	5.00	Rangeview Utilities
	Romig Park Subdivision	4.00	Romig Park Improvement Company, Inc.
	Seacliff Subdivision	9.00	R.J. & Clara Rhodes
	Spenard Heights Subdivision	10.50	Spenard Heights Water System Wayne Cates d/b/a
	Strutz and Morehand Subd.	23.65	Alfred O. McCann
Chugiak	Chugiak	26.00	McKinley Utilities, Inc.
	North Woods Subdivision	22.50	Chugiak Utilities, Inc.
	Peters Creek	25.00	Dawn Development Corporation
	Thunderbird Heights Subd.	24.30	Eklutna Utilities, Inc.
Eagle River	Eagle River	23.50	Norfolk Utilities, Inc.
	Eagle River	11.90	Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
	Hylen Crest Subd.	25.00	ERU, Inc.
	Palos Verdes	10.60	Glacier Utilities, Inc.
	Stewart Subd.	25.00	ERU, Inc.
	Sunny Slopes	14.91	Sunny Slopes Water System
Fairbanks	College	36.25[2]	College Utilities Corp.
	Lakloey Subdivision	49.71	Valley Water Company, Inc.
Girdwood	Alyeska	14.60	Alyeska Utilities, Inc.
Juneau	Mendenhaven	10.00	Mendennaven Improvement & Maintenance Corporation
	Switzer Village	13.00	S & S Development
Kenai Peninsula	Nikiski	$12.50	McGahan Utilities, Inc.
Pelican	Pelican, City of	5.60	Pelican Utility Company
Wasilla	Century Park Subdivision	26.00	Matanuska Utility Company, Inc.
	Knik Road	7.00	Settler's Bay Properties, Inc.
	Swiss Castle Estates Wasilla West (Tract 1)	23.00	Paul Omlin, Inc.

(1) In late 1983 the areas served by Central Alaska Utilities, Inc. (CAU) were merged into the service area of the Anchorage Water Utility (AWU). The rates for most of the former CAU customers were changed to those of AWU.

(2) Average monthly bill, including $4.69 fire protection charge, for metered residential customers.

CERTIFICATED WASTEWATER UTILITIES

Anchorage Sewer Utility
  Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.
College Utilities Corporation
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Cordova, City of
*Craig, City of
*Dillingham, City of
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
*Haines, City of
*Homer, City of
*Hoonah, City of
*Juneau, City and Borough of
*Kake, City of
*Kenai, City of
*Kodiak, City of
*Kotzebue Municipal Utilities, City of
*Nome, City of
  Nome Water & Sewer Utilities d/b/a
*North Pole, City of
  North Pole Utility d/b/a
*Palmer, City of
*Petersburg, City of
Salmantof Utilities, Inc.
*Saxman, City of
*Seldovia, City of
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
*Skagway, City of
*Soldotna, City of
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Valdez, City of
*Wasilla, City of
*Whittier, City of
*Wrangell, City of

(*)Not regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

WASTEWATER UTILITIES
(1983 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant[1]	Total Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000)				
Anchorage Sewer Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	$35,504,328	$16,103,018	$209,157	36,938
Subtotal	$35,504,328	$16,103,018	$209,157	36,938
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,000,000)				
College Utilities Corp.[1]	$ 1,034,984	$ 921,858	$ 82,264	1,283
Subtotal	$ 1,034,984	$ 921,858	$ 82,264	1,283
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $250,000)				
Barrow Utilities & Electric Cooperative, Inc.	---[2]	$ 178,225	$ 23,418	3
Salmantof Utilities, Inc.	---[3]	486	---[3]	3
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.	-0-	130	(21,668)	1
Subtotal	-0-	$ 178,841	$ 1,750	7
TOTALS	$36,539,312	$17,203,717	$293,171	38,228

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER RATES
(As of December 31, 1983)

COMMUNITY	FLAT RATE	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 14.70[4]	Anchorage Sewer Utility
Eagle River		Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Girdwood		
Fairbanks	20.96[5]	College Utilities Corp.
Kenai	13.50	Salmantof Utilities, Inc.
Settler's Bay	10.85	Settler's Bay Properties, Inc.

[1] Information Presented for Year Ended 11/30/83.

[2] Wastewater Plant Not Segregated from Water and General Plant.

[3] Information Not Available.

[4] Effective January 1, 1984.

[5] Average Single Family Metered Bill.

CERTIFICATED REFUSE UTILITIES

*Anchorage, Municipality of
Anchorage Refuse, Inc.
*Bob's Disposal Service
Bobby C. Pate d/b/a
Burton Carver & Company, Inc.[1]
Channel Sanitation Corporation
*Colville Environmental Services
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Delta Sanitation
Joe Peters d/b/a
*Dillingham Refuse, Inc.
Drake's Sanitation Service
Harvey Drake d/b/a
*Duke
Allan W. Duke d/b/a
Eagle River Refuse, Inc.
*Fairbanks, City of
Department of Public Works d/b/a
Far North Sanitation Service, Inc.
*Haines Sanitation
Frank E. & Arla L. Shull d/b/a
*Interior Services
Ralph E. Bartlett d/b/a
*Irwin's Garbage Disposal
John D. or Jennie Irwin d/b/a
*J. D. Refuse Service
Delores R. Burnham d/b/a
Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.
*Lando Collection & Disposal Service
Chris Lando d/b/a
*March Disposal
Robert Marlow & George Chapman d/b/a
*Marche Sanitation
Chris Escalente & Marc Colat d/b/a
*Naabia Niign, Ltd.
*North Slope Borough
*Palmer, City of
*Patterson Sanitation & Refuse Service
Earl G. Patterson d/b/a
Peninsula Sanitation Company, Inc.
*Seward Service
Herman E. Leirer d/b/a
*Shelborne, David R.
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Tongass Sanitation
Wallace A. & Diana L. Crowe d/b/a
*Valdez Alaska Terminals, Inc.
Wasilla Refuse, Inc.[2]

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[1] Burton Carver and Co., Inc., is the holder of two refuse utility certificates, one for service to Hope and Turnagain Arm, the other to Homer.

[2] Wasilla Refuse, Inc., is the holder of two refuse utility certificates for service in the Palmer/Wasilla area because of its acquisition of Anderson Refuse.

(*)Not regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

REFUSE UTILITIES
(1983 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Customers
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $250,000)				
Anchorage Refuse, Inc.	$1,987,766	$6,008,430	$354,427	21,350
Burton Carver & Co., Inc. (Hope and Turnagain Arm)[1]	---	---	---	---
Burton Carver & Co., Inc. (Homer)[1]	---	---	---	---
Channel Sanitation[2]	255,984	1,355,419	(574,279)	4,014
Eagle River Refuse, Inc.	19,361	533,385	69,277	2,771
Far North Sanitation Service, Inc.	230,653	659,238	(24,951)	754
Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.	267,896	638,438	83,266	272
Peninsula Sanitation Co.[1]	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	$2,761,660	$9,194,910	$(92,260)	29,161

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL REFUSE RATES
(As of December 31, 1983)

COMMUNITY	1 RECEPTACLE 1 PICK-UP/ WEEK	2 RECEPTACLES 1 PICK-UP/ WEEK	UTILITY
Anchorage	$ 8.50	$ 8.50	Anchorage Refuse, Inc.
Eagle River	9.67	9.67	Eagle River Refuse, Inc.
Fairbanks	6.00	6.00	Far North Sanitation Services
Girdwood/Alyeska	11.50	11.50	Burton Carver & Co., Inc.
Homer	9.23	12.98	Burton Carver & Co., Inc.
Hope-Turnagain Arm	11.50	11.50	Burton Carver & Co., Inc.
Juneau	13.33	13.33	Channel Sanitation
Kenai	7.88	11.17	Peninsula Sanitation Co.
Kodiak	5.50	5.50	Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.

[1] Information Not Available

[2] Information Presented for Year Ended 8/31/83

CERTIFICATED AND REGULATED PIPELINE CARRIERS

Amerada Hess Pipeline Corporation

Arco Pipe Line Company

BP Pipelines, Inc.

Cook Inlet Pipe Line Company

Exxon Pipeline Company

Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.

Kenai Pipe Line Company

Kuparuk Pipeline Company

Mobil Alaska Pipeline Company

Nikiski Alaska Pipeline Company

Phillips Alaska Pipeline Corporation

Sohio Pipe Line Company

Union Alaska Pipeline Company

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING
OIL PIPELINE COMPANIES
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1983
(in 000's)

COMPANY	PROPERTY		TOTAL REVENUE		THROUGHPUT
	GROSS	NET	GROSS	NET	BARRELS[1]
Amerada Hess Pipeline Corporation	$ 148,339	$ 107,592	$ 58,072	$ 45,351	$ 9,034
Arco Pipeline Company	2,043,736	1,596,646	747,117	569,672	127,728
BP Pipelines, Inc.	1,606,522	1,253,301	546,758	410,662	101,050
Cook Inlet Pipeline Company	42,362	15,881	23,064	12,748	18,763
Exxon Pipeline Company	1,901,300	1,467,114	668,955	497,994	123,909
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.	4,408	3,246	740	436	16,873
Kenai Pipe Line Company	12,452	5,300	4,358	2,759	21,240
Kuparuk Pipeline Company	108,885	102,971	39,811	32,466	39,811
Mobil Alaska Pipeline Company	395,784	304,124	153,549	118,466	24,771
Phillips Alaska Pipeline Corporation	125,676	96,504	50,486	39,419	8,111
Sohio Pipe Line Company	3,262,169	2,518,700	1,220,158	954,236	200,496
Tesoro Alaska Pipeline Company	22,349	17,043	6,859	2,312	0[2]
Union Alaska Pipe Line Company	125,828	97,283	49,139	39,070	8,218
TOTAL	$9,799,810	$7,585,705	$3,569,066	$2,725,591	$700,004

[1] Crude Oil.

[2] Tesoro shipped 8,966 barrels of gasoline, jet fuels and other high volatile petroleum fuels and 1,003 barrels of distillate fuel oil.

THE ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Carolyn S. Guess, Chairman
Marvin R. Weatherly
Susan M. Knowles
Louis E. Agi
Kathleen L. Whiteaker

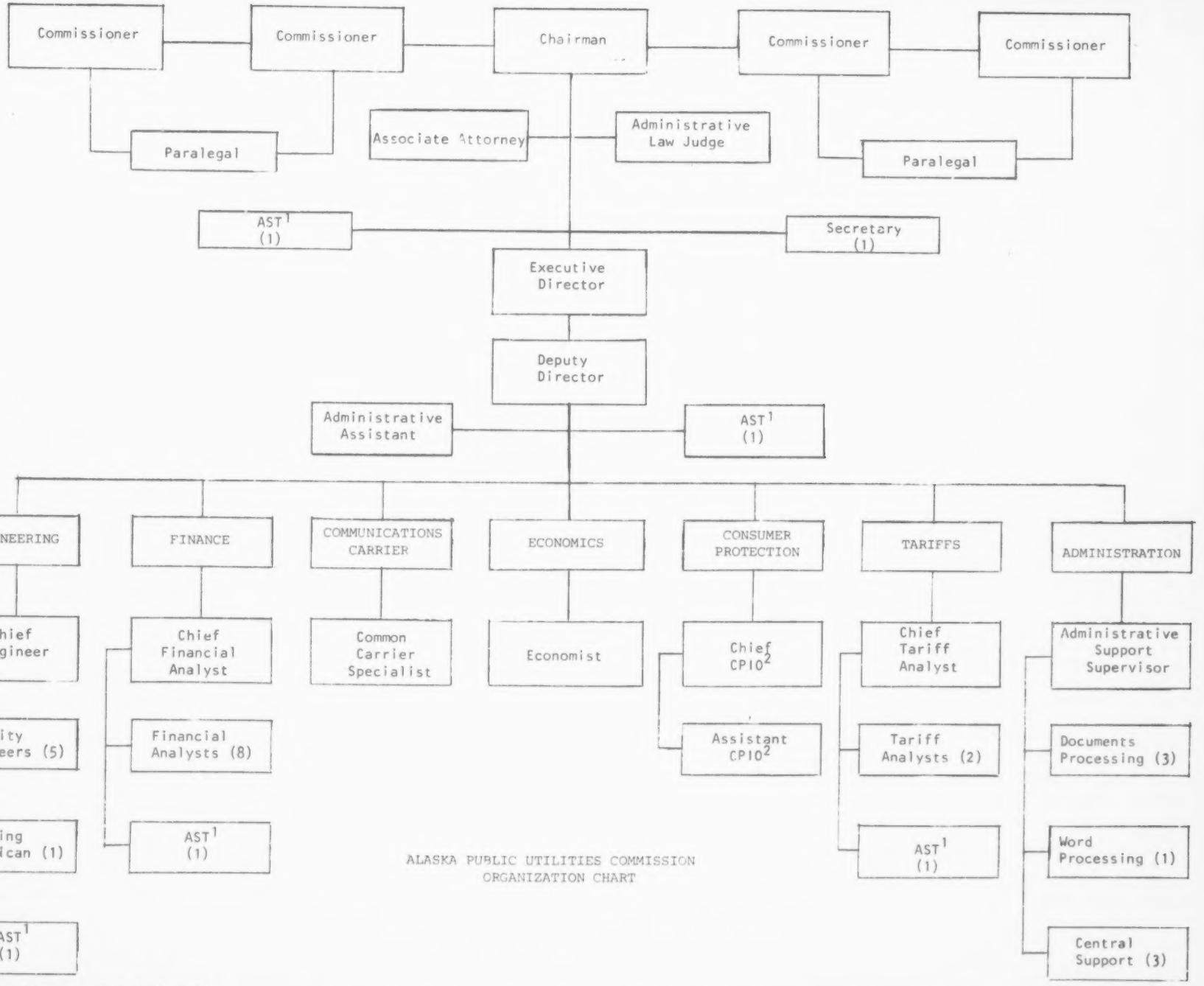
Carolyn S. Guess, Chairman (Appointed October 1, 1975 - current term ends September 28, 1987; Appointed Chairman March 17, 1981): College of William & Mary (BA); Acting Executive Director, APUC, 1979; Committee on Administration, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners; Vice Chairman of Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission; born September 24, 1934, Montclair, New Jersey.

Marvin R. Weatherly, Commissioner (Appointed September 2, 1975 - current term ends October 31, 1984): Capitol Radio Engineering Institute; Member, Permanent Federal/State Joint Board on Telecommunications; Committee on Communications, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners; U.S. Marine Corps; Engineer for Bendix Radio-Alaska; Chief Engineer of Northern Television - Alaska; Project Manager of Page Communications Engineers - Viet Nam; Deputy Director, Viet Nam Operations, Control Data Corp.; Executive Director of Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission; Director of Governor's Office of Telecommunications; born June 1, 1932, Fresno, California; married.

Susan M. Knowles, Commissioner (Appointed October 1, 1975 - current term ends September 28, 1987): Vassar College (BA) Political Science; University of Alaska (MBA) Business Administration - Finance; President - National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) (1984-1985); First Vice President - NARUC (1983-1984); Second Vice President - NARUC (1982-1983); Board of Directors - National Regulatory Research Institute (1982-1984); President, Vice President, Secretary Treasurer, Executive Committee - Western Conference of Public Service Commissions (1977-1982); Advisory Council - Gas Research Institute (1978-1984); Committee on Gas - NARUC (1976-1984); Community Enterprise Development Corporation; property investment finance manager; restaurateur; born December 4, 1946, New York, New York; married, two children.

Louis E. Agi, Commissioner (Appointed February 7, 1983 - current term ends October 31, 1988): Columbia College (BA) Experimental Psychology, 1963; New York University School of Law (LL.B.), 1966; Assistant Attorney General, State of Alaska (Alaska Public Utilities Commission); Assistant District Attorney, Third Judicial District (Anchorage); District Attorney, Second Judicial District (Nome); private practice; admitted to practice in Alaska, Florida and New York; born June 11, 1941, New York, New York; married, one child.

Kathleen L. Whiteaker, Commissioner (Appointed January 15, 1985 - current term ends October 31, 1986): Ohio University (BBA); Certified Public Accountant, Ohio and Alaska; Chairman, Federal-State Joint Board Staff (1983-present); Committee on Accounts - National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC); Staff Subcommittee on Communications - NARUC; Staff Subcommittee on Accounts - NARUC; Chief, Communications Common Carrier Section - Alaska Public Utilities Commission (1982-1985); Chief, Finance, Accounts and Tariffs Section - Alaska Public Utilities Commission (1978-1982); Price Waterhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants; born July 27, 1951, Cleveland, Ohio.



ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
ORGANIZATION CHART

[1]Administrative Support Technician

[2]Consumer Protection Information Officer

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OPERATING BUDGET - FY83-84

APPROPRIATION		LINE ITEM DETAIL		REVENUE ACTIVITY	
FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	FY APPROPRIATION	FY EXPENDITURES	REVENUE RECOVERED	
1983	$3,307,581.53				
	100 Personal Services	$2,213,619.00	$2,213,619.00		
	200 Travel	93,100.00	89,881.77	GENERAL FUND:	$ 12,200.00
	300 Contractual - General Fund	671,900.00	668,444.80		
	300 Contractual - Program Rcpts	299,462.53	290,501.80	PROGRAM RECEIPTS:	102,719.05
	400 Commodities	24,500.00	23,939.45		
	500 Equipment	5,000.00	4,887.85		
	TOTAL	$3,307,581.53	$3,291,274.67	TOTAL	$114,919.05
1984(1)	$4,254,581				
	100 Personal Services	$2,320,300.00	$2,308,507.20		
	200 Travel - General Fund	105,200.00	71,707.37	GENERAL FUND:	$ 40,208.17
	200 Travel - Program Rcpts	20,000.00	19,829,84		
	300 Contractual - General Fund	593,100.00	571,386.24		
	300 Contractual - Program Rcpts	1,181,573.00	1,173,852.93	PROGRAM RECEIPTS:	456,410.35
	400 Commodities	25,608.00	25,551.36		
	500 Equipment	8,800.00	8,823.58		
	TOTAL	$4,254,581.00	$4,179,658.52	TOTAL	$496,618.52

(1) Expenditure totals for FY84 include monies encumbered, and not yet spent against FY84. These include contracts and overdue invoices.

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

THE STATUTES

The Alaska Public Utilities Commission Act (AS 42.05), enacted in 1970, created a full time administrative agency to regulate public utilities within the State. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to telecommunications, electric, gas, steam, water, sewer, and garbage utilities as defined by the Act. In 1981, the Legislature amended the Alaska Pipeline Commission Act (AS 42.06) to merge the Alaska Pipeline Commission into the Alaska Public Utilities Commission. The jurisdiction of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission was extended to pipeline carriers and pipelines.

A public utility providing service for compensation to more than ten customers is required to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Commission.[1] A certificate describes the nature and extent of authority granted to the public utility, including a description of the authorized service area and the scope of operations of the utility. No certificate may be issued unless the Commission finds that the service is required for the convenience and necessity of the public and that the applicant is fit, willing, and able to provide the utility service requested. Similarly, pipeline carriers subject to the Commission's jurisdiction must secure a certificate of public convenience and necessity. A certificate for pipeline carriers generally includes the same information found in a public utility certificate.

The Commission is responsible for making or requiring just, fair, and reasonable rates, classifications, regulations, practices, services, and facilities for public utilities and pipeline carriers. The Commission has the authority to investigate, hold hearings, prescribe systems of accounts, require the filing of reports, and take other lawful actions necessary to accomplish the stated purposes of AS 42.05 and AS 42.06. The Commission also determines the eligibility of electric utilities for power cost assistance and the kilowatt-hour subsidy amount under the provisions of AS 44.83.162 -- 44.83.164.

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[1] Electric and telephone utilities grossing less than $50,000 are not required to be certificated unless 25% of their customers petition the Commission for regulation.

A number of certificated utilities are exempt from economic regulation by the Commission, including:

(1) public utilities owned and operated by a political subdivision of the State, none of whose utilities is in competition with any other utility, unless the political subdivision elects to be regulated by the Commission;[2] (AS 42.05.711(b))

(2) investor-owned electric or telephone utilities with annual gross revenues of less than $325,000, if the majority of customers elect exemption; (AS 42.05.711(f))

(3) utilities, other than electric or telephone utilities, with annual gross revenues of less than $100,000, if the majority of customers elect exemption; (AS 42.05.711(g))

(4) cooperative utilities organized under AS 10.25, if the majority of their members elect exemption; (AS 42.05.711(h))

(5) garbage utilities with annual gross revenues of less than $200,000, unless 25% of the customers or customers paying 25% of the utilities' gross revenues have petitioned the Commission for regulation; (AS 42.05.711(i))

(6) cable television utilities, unless 25% of the customers petition the Commission for regulation. (AS 42.05.711(k))

Electric and telephone utilities with gross revenues of less than $50,000 are exempt from both certification requirements and economic regulation, unless 25 percent of their customers petition for regulation.

There are five commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature for six-year terms of office. In addition to the business, engineering, and law members, there are two consumer members of the Commission.

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[2]The Anchorage municipal utilities and the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority are the only utilities operated by a political subdivision subject to economic regulation.

REGULATIONS

The Commission has adopted regulations necessary and proper to carry out the duties assigned to it by statute.

The Commission's regulations are set out in Title 3, Part 5, Chapter 48 (Practice and Procedure), Chapter 49 (Deregulation), Chapter 50 (Energy Conservation), and Chapter 52 (Operation of Public Utilities) of the Alaska Administrative Code.

FY84 RATE INCREASES GRANTED
(July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)

	Requested	Granted
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company (Electric)		
Interim	4.61%	4.56%
Alaska Power & Telephone Company (Electric)		
Interim		
Craig	12.98%	0.00%
Hydaburg	12.98%	19.00%
Skagway	24.00%	0.00%
Tok	36.00%	13.00%
Anchorage Refuse, Inc. (Refuse)		
Interim	20.04%	20.04%
Anchorage Sewer Utility (Sewer)		
Interim	60.63%	54.00%
Anchorage Water Utility (Water)		
Interim	10.00%	10.00%
Permanent	18.88%	14.10%
Rate of Return	9.90%	9.18%
Return on Equity	17.00%	16.41%
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	10.00%	10.00%
Channel Sanitation (Refuse)		
Interim	48.14%	24.90%
Permanent	48.14%	11.92%
Rate of Return	12.53%	12.32%
Return on Equity	17.00%	17.00%
Channel Sanitation (Refuse)		
Interim	64.27%	38.02%

FY84 RATE INCREASES GRANTED (CONT.)
(July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)

	Requested	Granted
Chugach Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim:		
Wholesale	---[1]	2.66%
Retail	13.88%[2]	12.49%[2]
Permanent:		
Wholesale	11.24%	(.69%)
Retail	12.58%	12.95%
TIER[3] - Generation and Transmission Debt	1.50	1.15
- Distribution Debt	1.50	1.50
Interim:		
Wholesale	---[4]	12.75%
Retail	---[4]	8.04%
Glacier State Telephone Company (Telephone)		
Interim	4.075%	4.075%
Permanent Increase (Decrease)	15.61%	(11.44%)
Rate of Return	14.52%	12.71%
Return on Equity	18.50%	15.75%
Homer Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	11.90%	10.35%
Permanent	11.90%	17.93%
TIER[3]	2.10	2.10
Homer Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	3.86%	4.10%
Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	13.59%	11.38%
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Kodiak Division:		
Interim	10.80%	10.80%
Permanent	17.64%	18.28%
TIER[3]	2.20	2.20

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[1] None Requested.

[2] Increases requested and granted are not comparable due to intervening rate redesign.

[3] Times Interest Earned Ratio is the ratio of net margins plus interest expense to interest expense. TIER is the mechanism most often used in calculating the allowed return for REA cooperatives.

[4] An additional interim increase was granted computed based on Chugach's requested 1.50 overall TIER, pending the outcome of the Commission's decision relative to the reasonableness of requiring Chugach to form a generation and transmission cooperative.

FY84 RATE INCREASES GRANTED (CONT.)
(July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984)

	Requested	Granted
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	11.90%	4.60%
Permanent	11.90%	10.06%
Rate of Return	4.60%	4.60%
Return on Equity	15.00%	15.00%
M&D Enterprises (Electric)		
Interim	--- (1)	--- (1)
Permanent	13.90%	10.90%
Rate of Return	12.00%	11.00%
Return on Equity	16.00%	14.50%
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	8.02%	6.51%
Permanent	8.02% (2)	19.48% (2)
TIER (3)	2.20	2.20
Municipal Light & Power Department (Electric)		
Interim	12.39%	11.01%
Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	8.86%	6.08%
Interim	14.25%	6.75%
Permanent	14.25%	7.78%
TIER (3)	2.78	2.20

Pelican Utility Company

Granted a 9.2¢/KWH emergency surcharge on a refundable basis to provide for additional generation expenses incurred due to replacement of plant destroyed by fire.

Valley Water Company, Inc. (Water)		
Interim	109.58%	64.00%
Permanent - Step I	109.58%	67.87%
- Step II (Additional)	----	7.68%
Rate of Return	12.00%	12.00%
Return on Equity	12.00%	12.00%

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(1) None Requested.

(2) Increases requested and granted are not comparable due to intervening rate redesign.

(3) Times Interest Earned Ratio is the ratio of net margins plus interest expense to interest expense. TIER is the mechanism most often used in calculating the allowed return for REA cooperatives.